

10/30/61

Dan Smoot

For Your Information:

According to DAN SMOOT REPORT, OCTOBER 23, 1961.

we are now training Communist pilots at Perrin Air Force Base, in Sherman, Texas. This is about the most shocking bit of news (and there has been plenty) to be published at any time.

An apprehensive American Citizen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/12 BY SP-MA/4

REC-92

62-10576-71

NOV 3 1961

62 NOV 3 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

OFFICE OF DIR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/81 BY SP2 [signature]

11/2/61
no act re
similar info
prev. said
[signature]

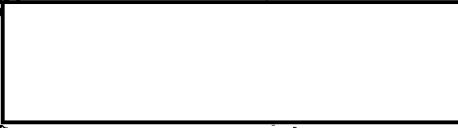
[signature]
[signature]
waver
Edwards

October 31, 1961

62-102576-72

REC-51

EX 104



San Francisco 8, California

Dear



Oct 31 1 47 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
F b6 b7C I

Your letter dated October 24, 1961, has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind remarks about my articles on communism. Enclosed is some literature concerning this subject you may care to read, and a copy of the list of organizations designated by the Department of Justice under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I am not fully familiar with his activities since he left this Bureau, but want to assure you that the views he expresses are his own and in no way represent the FBI.

Sincerely yours, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

J. Edgar Hoover DATE 3/24/88 BY sp2-may/y

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
OCT 31 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Organizations Designated Under Executive Order No. 10450

Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality

What You Can Do To Fight Communism

The Communist Party Line

One Nation's Response To Communism

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JH:lm1

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 24, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Long 10-

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will your office please furnish me with a list of subversive organizations in the United States and particularly those in California.

If available I would also appreciate some background information on Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas. This young man broadcasts over TV and prepares what is known as the "Dan Smoot Report" coming from Dallas, Texas. He is purported to be an X-FBI man. Is this correct?

Since I've only listened to about three of his programs and have not familiarized myself enough with his reports I've been unable to come to a determination as to whether he is a sincere American wanting to preserve the strength upon which our country was established, or if he is another agitator trying to undermine our nation, as the Birch Society is attempting.

May I at this time congratulate you on the articles running in the Sunday papers on Communism. The public needs more of the knowledge your office and staff can publish to prevent confusion and to help the ordinary, decent citizen, who is sickened by any undermining of our Bill of Rights, whether it comes from communists, left or right of any group.

Thanking you in advance for whatever information you can make available to me, so that I may keep as best fitted as possible to defend and speak out for our American way of life.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature box]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/82 BY SP1 MAC/4

EX 108

REC-57 San Francisco 8, California

62-108576-72

10 NOV 3 1961

REC-10

CORRESPONDENCE

Handwritten notes:
C
10-31-61
10-31-61

PERS. REC. UNIT

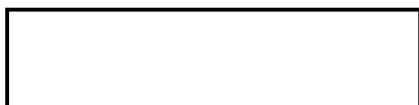
November 3, 1961

REC-75

67-103816-73

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b6
b7C



Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear



Your letter postmarked November 4 has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to comment on his activities subsequent to that time inasmuch as it has always been my policy to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications, or organizations.

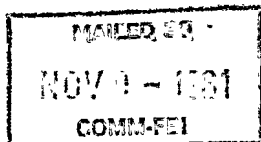
Enclosed is some literature on the subject of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
B I
NOV 5 30 PM '61



Enclosures (5)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
10-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement

The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding correspondent. Our last outgoing to him was on 11-1-48. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

CJH:sh (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

[REDACTED] b6 b7C
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

I AM WRITING TO YOU TO INQUIRE OF THE RELIABILITY
OF ONE MR. DAN SMOOT, FORMER F.B.I. AGENT.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION SOME OF MR. SMOOT'S
WEEKLY LETTERS ON NEWS ARTICLES CALLED "THE DAN SMOOT
REPORT." MY QUESTION TO YOU, MR. HOOVER IS THIS:
IS MR. SMOOT, IN YOUR OPINION A RELIABLE PERSON, NOT
PRONED TO EXAGGERATE OR MISLEAD THE PUBLIC? I HAVE
FOUND NO REASON BY READING THE SUBJECT REPORT TO THINK
THAT MR. SMOOT IS TRYING TO MISLEAD THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

I ALMOST HESITATE TO ASK THE ABOVE QUESTION,
SINCE MR. SMOOT WAS FOR NINE YEARS EMPLOYED BY THE F.B.I.
(ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED REPORT), BUT MY MAIN
INTEREST IS THAT THIS MAN CAN BE RELIED UPON TO PRESENT
ACCURATE INFORMATION TO THE READERS OF "THE DAN SMOOT
REPORT."

IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE IN
MANY CASES BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT
WHAT TAKES PLACE IN OUR UNITED STATES AND "THE DAN SMOOT
REPORT" SEEMS TO BE VERY ENLIGHTENING ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

IT WOULD REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME TO DO
RESEARCH WORK SO AS TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE
SUBJECT REPORT AND IN SOME CASES IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE
AVERAGE CITIZEN.

I WILL ACCEPT YOUR APPRAISAL OF MR. SMOOT WITHOUT
QUESTION AND BASE MY EVALUATION OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"
UPON SAME.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/78 BY spw/mc/y

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

[REDACTED] b6 b7C
REC-75
XEROX
- 205 17 1978
PERS. REC. FILE

November 20, 1961

REC-71 62-102576-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/78 BY SP1/MLP

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOV 20 3 53 PM '61

Santa Barbara, California

Dear [redacted]

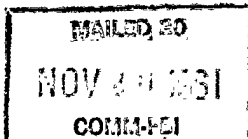
b6
b7C

Your letter of November 9, 1961, has been received, and I want to thank you for your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

In response to your discussion, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau, we have no control over his comments, and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any manner.

While I would like to be of assistance to you concerning your other questions, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you suggested.

I am enclosing some material on the general subject of communism you may like to read.



Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)
The Deadly Contest
10-61 LEB Introduction
Faith in God: Our Answer to Communism
Internal Security Statement, 4-17-61

The Communist Party Line

Note on next page.

JCF:cjk (3)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

b6
b7C

[redacted] who was born in Russia, is allegedly the [redacted] 'Foreign Policy Association.'" She reportedly is pro-Russian and an apologist for the Soviet Union. She was the subject of an Internal Security-R investigation by this Bureau. Purposely ignoring correspondent's reference to the American Legion.

TRUE COPY

Nov 9, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/88 BY SP7 mac/gj

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been stated by you that "an informed public is our best defense" I heartily agree!

Since I am making every effort to "be informed", I am writing to ask - how reputable is the "Dan Smoot Report"? He claimes to have served as an F.B.I. agent for 9 1/2 years.

There is a difference of opinion as to the reliability of 'The Dan Smoot Report' in my immediate circle of friends. My own observation of the things I have checked in his report have proved to be true.

b6
b7C

I am particularly interested in his remarks about Vera Michaels Dean who has written articles which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor. These articles are under the heading of a "Great Decisions" program as an aid to education which were recommend to Schools and librarys throughout the United States.

I understand from various publications including the Smoot Report that Vera Michaels Dean has been cited as being subversive and has a file in The Committee On Un-American Activities.

There has been a lengthy report on Mrs Dean by the American Leigon. Is the American Leigon a reliable source of information?

REC-71 62-102576-74
NOV 21 1961

I would be very grateful for any information you can give me.

Thank you for your book "Masters of Deceit". I feel it is a must on the reading list of every true American.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

/s/

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Nov 9, 1961

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C

Dear Mr Hoover;

It has been stated by you
that "an informed public is our
best defense" I heartily agree!

Since I am making every
effort to "be informed", I am
writing to ask - how reputable
is the "Dan Smoot Report"? He
claims to have served as an
F.B.I. agent for 9½ years.

There is a difference of opinion
as to the reliability of "The
Dan Smoot Report" in my
immediate circle of friends. My
own observation of the things
I have checked in his report
have proved to be true.

I am particularly interested
in his remarks about ~~W. A. R.~~
Michael Dean who has written
articles which appeared in
Christian Science Monitor. These

nmml
ack 11-20-61
gjf:cjk
1+C, 11-17-61
cjk

NOV 18 1961
CORRESPONDENCE

articles are under the heading of a "Great Decisions" program as an aid to education which were recommend to Schools and libraries throughout the United States.

I understand from various publications including the Smoot Report that Vera Michaels Dean has been cited as being subversive and has a file in The Committee On Un-American Activities.

There has been a lengthy report on Mrs Dean by the American Legion. Is the American Legion a reliable source of information?

I would be very grateful for any information you can give me.

Thank you for your book "Masters of Deceit". I feel it is a must on the reading list of every true American.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature Box]

Santa Barbara, CA
8/8

nmml

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b7C

REC-46

December 1, 1961

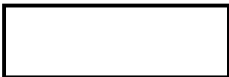
62-100576-75



Belle Plaine, Iowa

b6
b7C

DEC 1 3 46 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear 

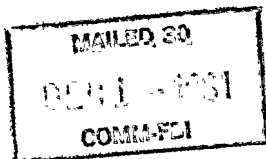
Your letter dated November 27, 1961, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are his own, I am unable to comment along the lines you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Title of "Reverend" per Bureau mailing list.

DCL:mew
(3)

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DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Trotter _____
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Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/80 BY sp7ma/cp

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
BELLE PLAINE, IOWA

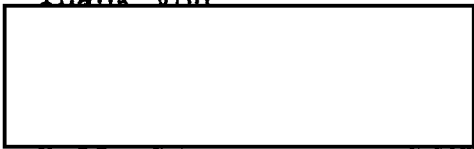
November 27, 1961

Mr. J.E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Recently I have come across some information written by a Mr. Dan Smoot. This Mr. Smoot claims to have been associated with you and the F.B.I. for some nine years. Could you please tell me how reliable Mr. Smoot is and if his paper the "The Dan Smoot Report" is also reliable. I have confidence that it is but I am not sure. Would you please verify this for me please.

Thank you



Belle Plaine, Iowa

ack 12-1-61
del

b6
b7C

J. Edgar

24-116

REC- 46

62-102576-75

DEC 4 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/87 BY SP2 WAD/JP

REC-75 62-111-516-76 December 5, 1961

[Redacted]
Winter Park, Florida

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of November 28 has been received, and it was good of you to write. I certainly appreciate your very kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI and my book, "Masters of Deceit."

With regard to the matters you discussed, I have stressed repeatedly that it is vital that each of us gain a broad knowledge of the origin, aims and methods of the communist conspiracy so that we can intelligently comprehend the danger it presents. While the menace of communism is so serious, I also strongly feel that it is necessary for us to confront this threat in a calm, realistic, rational and law-abiding manner. The label of "communist" is too often indiscriminately attached to those whose views differ from the majority. Those whose lives are not lived according to what one segment of society might decree the "norm" are too frequently challenged as "Reds." If we are to effectively resist the eroding influence of communism, it is imperative that all citizens of this Nation try to exhibit in more positive ways the value and superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

The subversive knows well the value of fully exploiting such controversial subjects as civil rights, academic freedom and so-called peace issues, and we must guard against being duped into irrational attacks on democratic institutions and officials of government. We should never hesitate, when fully informed that communist influence threatens, to voice our convictions with courage. This opposition must, however, be careful, constructive and positive, and it must be kept within the due process of law. I am confident you will agree this is fundamental to liberty.

MAILED
DEC 6
COMM-FBI

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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

BS:ljt (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/81 BY sp2m/yl

b6
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[Redacted Box]

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that as a matter of policy, I am unable to comment on any publication not prepared by this Bureau. I do hope you will understand my position in this regard.

It is always reassuring to hear from citizens who demonstrate an awareness of the evils of communism and who desire to combat this threat to our freedoms. In view of your concern, enclosed is some material I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Expose of Soviet Espionage
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

BS:ljt (3)

November 28, 1961

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is with great admiration and respect that I write this letter to you, Sir, and with sincere gratitude for the service of your Bureau and your personal efforts on behalf of our country.

A small group of people in our Central Florida Area are attempting to alert the general public to the menace of the communist infiltration into all of the areas of American life and institutions. We find more apathy, unbelief and smugness in our military might than anything else. These people do not have the initiative or the motivation to read your fine book, Masters of Deceit, or, as far as that goes, anything else that will give them any understanding of the danger we face. [redacted] are doing a fine job but they can only reach so many people.

b6
b7C

I would very much appreciate a letter from you, Mr. Hoover, stating in your opinion, the intensity of the danger that American People here and in all parts of the free world now face from the communist infiltration in the areas of our system affecting government, education and churches. Also, the best method of action that the individual American can take to help stop the infiltration and eventually cast their ideology into hell where it originated. This would be a tremendous aid in our fight here. We are not witch-hunters and we are not dealing with personalities or groups, but with the ideology, tactics and party line itself.

Also, how do you rate the validity of the Dan Smoot Report?

Thank you again and if you should have any pertinent material available on any aspect of this fight, it would certainly help us a great deal.

b6
b7C

Very truly yours, [redacted]

ack 12-5-61
BS: lfk
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/83 BY sp9 mch/pj

REC-75

EX-105

25 DEC 1961

62-102576-76
CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY SP-1/BJH

December 8, 1961

Colonel [redacted]

Dallas, Texas

Dear [redacted]

Texas

I thought the attached copy of a letter which [redacted] wrote [redacted] (to-
gether with a copy of her letter which prompted
his) would interest you.

Your friend [redacted] has the manners of a
hyena. Without dwelling on the semi-literacy of
his syntax and his incredible lack of breeding,
I call attention to his character. He accuses
[redacted] of dishonesty while telling a lie
himself.

In my speech at Houston, I did not say, as he
accuses me of saying, that I "presented suffi-
cient evidence to the F.B.I. to have caused some
of the top leaders in our Government to have been
prosecuted and proven as communists."

If, however, [redacted] does have any honest interest
in the general subject of federal employees who
advanced in government service after their con-
nections with the communist party became officially
known. I suggest he look into the case of [redacted]
[redacted], as a starter.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot Report

RECEIVED E 11
DS:bic
cc: [redacted]
REC- 54

DEC 19 1961
J. Edgar Hoover

DEC 11 1961
FBI

207 No ack. Letter
DEC 20 not addressed to
Director. HHA.

62-102576-77

20 DEC 11 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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December 21, 1961

Airtel

To: SAC, Phoenix

From: Director, FBI

EEB-12

100-102512-78

b6
b7C

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 1-2-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/87 BY SP1-MAU/y

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from captioned individual who is not identifiable in Bufiles.

In view of correspondent's question you are instructed to have an Agent contact correspondent, orally acknowledge his letter and advise him there is no truth to any statement that Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. [redacted] should also be informed that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. You may also wish to point out to him that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, as strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication; and since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with the Bureau, we are unable to comment regarding his activities subsequent to leaving the FBI.

Submit results under above caption to reach Bureau no later than 1-2-62.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (2)

Follow-up made for 1-2-62.

EFT:bir (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TX 12/22/61
CJF

Dec. 12, 1961.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Subject: Dan Smoot.
Dear Sir:

I have been informed by a person who claims to be in the security department of our plant that Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas, who publishes the "Dan Smoot Reports", was a member of the Communist Party when he was let out or resigned from the F.B.I.

Would you please inform me if Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party to the best of your knowledge? Was he released or fired because of Communist affiliations?

I have been a subscriber to the "Dan Smoot Reports", and I would like to know if I can depend upon what Dan Smoot writes about our government.

Thank you for any information which you can supply.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Scottsdale, Arizona.

RECEIVED
DATE 1/24/71 BY sp. m. / sp.

b6
b7c

12-12

102-102530-79

DEC 22 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

F B I

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (62-0)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
Buded 1/2/62

b6
b7C

ReBuairtel 12/21/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/24/82 BY sp2-wal/gf

Having previously met [REDACTED], I contacted him by telephone upon receipt of reitel. I informed him that DAN SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI.

I also informed [REDACTED] that in view of our position as an investigative agency only, we could not adopt the function of making evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of any individual, nor could we comment regarding SMOOT's activities nor the dependability of same.

He stated he was glad to learn that SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party as he had heard such a rumor, stating he had received it second or third hand and could not pin the rumor down to a source, but would advise me if in the future he hears the rumor again and can pin it to a source.

With regard to the second matter, he said he realized that it was not a fair question to ask the FBI and fully understood the matter. He stated he has always been a strong admirer of the Director and the FBI and felt that when he was troubled in these matters that the FBI was the best placed to seek advice.

REC- 75

3 - Bureau
1 - Phoenix (62-0)

ELB-kb

62-102576-79

13 JAN 2 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CORRECTION

57 JAN 6 1962

January 10, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/88 BY SP12/SP1

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JAN 10 5 07 PM '62

Redondo Beach, California

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of January 2, 1962, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

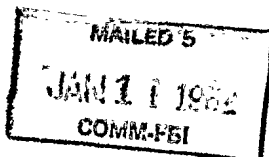
With regard to your inquiries, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I would like to point out that we are an investigative agency of the Federal Government and do not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him. I can assure you, however, the FBI investigates all allegations of subversive activity on the part of any individual.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general topic of communism you may wish to read. Perhaps you will also want to refer to my book, "Masters of Deceit," which relates the story of communism in America, and how to fight it.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5) 10-1-61 LEB Intro

The Deadly Contest

Director's 12-7-61 Criss Award Speech, "The Faith To Be Free"

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:lm1

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Director's 4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Communist Party Line

b6
b7C

January 2, 1962

[Redacted]
Redondo Beach, Calif.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is a television commentator appearing on Channel 11 here in Southern California by the name of Dan Smoot, who has been saying many defaming remarks about our government and certain officials (past and present) of our government.

My wife and I have been concerned about some of the things this gentleman has said concerning F. D. Roosevelt in connection with knowing of the attack on Pearl Harbor one month in advance, and J. F. Kennedy and the "Cold War" in particular, and we were wondering if there has ever been an investigation made on him. We can realize how busy your department is on more urgent and important matters, but this gentleman has gone pretty far with some remarks, and it certainly would set our minds at rest if we know this gentleman was not a communist.

We also fully realize the beauty of "Freedom of Speech", but we don't think communists should have this freedom to spread their propaganda.

If there is any way at all for you to let us know about his affiliations we would greatly appreciate it. If not, then we pray an investigation either has been or will be made, and if he is subversive something will be done about it.

b6
b7C

Thank you very much,

9 JAN 15 1962

REC-8

EX 100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/24/94 BY [signature]

7-11-C
C/L 1-10-62
EFT: lmk

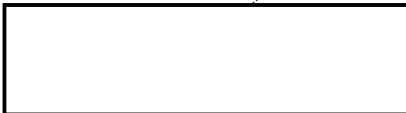
CORRESPONDENCE
FILES. [signature]

REC-8

62-10-576-81

January 18, 1962

100-197



San Diego 4, California

Dear



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/01 BY SP1 ncd/gp

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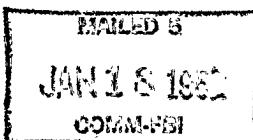
JAN 18 3 03 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter dated January 9, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since he is no longer associated with this Bureau, I am unable to comment along the lines you suggested, and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are, of course, his own.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing material on the subject of communism available for general distribution by our organization.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

Internal Security Statement 4-17-61

"What You Can Do to Fight Communism"

"The Faith To Be Free" 12-7-61 (Criss Award Speech)

The Communist Party Line

One Nation's Response to Communism

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Gram _____
Gandy _____

DCL:pjt (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See NOTE next page

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.
(67-263689)

TRUE COPY

JULIAN OIL & ROYALTY COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF CRUDE OIL

C. H. RUTHERFORD,

PRESIDENT

FRED JONES,

VICE-PRES. -TREAS.

VERNON E. PELLOW, SECY-MGR

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Jan 9 62

J. Edgar Hoover

Washington

Dear Sir. --

I have had several people tell me that Dan Smoot must be a communist and that he is teaching it when no one else is looking--I dont believe a word of it, --and all the facts that I can advance does not seem to convince. My personal opinion is that our goverment needs more men of the same character that Mr Smoot possesses.

Will you please give me some information concerning Mr Dan Smoot and his publication

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours Very truly,

/s/

San Diego, 4 Calif.

REC- 8

EX. - 107

PERS. REC. UNIT

62-162576-81
70 JAN 19 1962

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b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/77 BY SP-1000/SP-1000

1-17-62
mks

1-17-62
mks

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PRODUCERS OF CRUDE OIL

C. H. RUTHERFORD, PRESIDENT
FRED JONES, VICE-PRES.-TREAS.
VERNON E. PELLOW, SECY.-MGR

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Jan 9 62

J Edgar Hoover
Washington

Dear Sir, ...

I have had several people tell me that Dan Smoot must be a communist, and that he is backing it when no one else is looking. - I don't believe a word of it; and all the facts that I can advance doer not seem to convince my personal opinion is that our government needs more men of the same character that Mr Smoot possesses.

Will you please give me some information concerning Mr Dan Smoot and his publication
Thanking you in advance, I am,
yours truly,

[Redacted Signature]

San Diego, 4 Calif

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b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/92 BY sp7 mlp/4

1 to 1-17-62
mks

1-18 62

CONFIDENTIAL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

From the People

The Qualifications of Dan Smoot

To the Editor of the Gazette:

As sponsor for the weekly Dan Smoot program on KAAZ (formerly KTHS), at 5:45 p. m., every Sunday afternoon, we resent the intemperate smear by Robert C. Downie (Friday letters) on this great patriot, whom I personally know and can vouch for thoroughly, and whose principles and statements are clean and clear as the Ozark mountain air for all to see (not smut by any stretch of the imagination!). He is also very well documented, intellectual and scholarly.

We have had countless letters commending us and Mr. Smoot for this program and its fair and fearless truth, and we have never to my knowledge had even one unfavorable letter, much less anyone who has pointed with dispute to any detail of fact of the countless "controversial" ones presented weekly.

He is not biased against any group or individual as such.

He was a Harvard Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American civilization, as well as a top FBI official for almost 10 years. He is a widely recognized expert on American history, contemporary events, and constitutional law. He spoke to national audiences regarding such matters on radio and TV for "Facts Forum," presenting both sides of great controversial issues before beginning his "Report" in 1955.

He is a man of unimpeachable character and the finest of personal motivations; he is also candid and courageous. If one of his weekly reports regarding Mr. Fulbright stepped upon someone's toes unjustly, it deserves airing and the truth clarified.

Mr. Smoot is for individual liberty and initiative, God and morality, conservatism, our great heritage, democratic principles and a government that is not dangerously topheavy with socialistic ideas and controls in New York and Washington. He is like Dr. Ken Jones, whose fine character, ability and sincere motives toward preserving not only conservatism but our great country and state as we know them is well known locally.

"Mr. Smoot invites the interest of everyone. Toward arriving at the truth in this matter, I invite Mr. Downie to a public debate (right down an attorney's alley!) without the benefit of the liberal New York press and communications media to embellish the truth. We could even have it at his mentioned Council on Foreign Relations meeting (if I can have appropriate observers), so that Arkansas can have a proper airing of the basic issues raised. Subject? Socialism, Fulbright, Smoot, the CFR and Arkansas—their significance and relationship. If I'm "too obscure," maybe I could get Mr. Smoot to come and defend himself?"

Robert D. Munger,
Southern Asphalt Roofing
Corporation.

Little Rock.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

910 ✓

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 A

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 9-11-62

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: J. N. Heiskell

Title: Public Relations
Misc.

Character:

or

Classification: LR: 80-0.

Submitting Office: Little Rock

REC-6

ST-102-102576-
162-102576-A-
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 20 1962

File 5-CDS

115
53 SEP 26 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/77 BY spm/afp

911 62-10576-82
b6
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JAN 19 1 04 PM '62
REC'D-TRAINING ROOM
FBI
January 19, 1962

hcc-29
[Redacted]
Mannella Engineers
Rodi and Jefferson Roads
Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of January 15, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only due to regulations of the Department of Justice. Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. However, since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him or his publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY sp1 wcl/p

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mannella Engineers
CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

FREMONT 1-1996

RODI & JEFFERSON ROADS
PITTSBURGH 35, PENNSYLVANIA
January 15, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please advise me if Mr. Dan Snoot is now or ever has been listed by your Bureau or by the Attorney General's Office as being un-American or if the Dan Snoot Report has been listed as Leftist in its articles.

Please advise me further if you personally would subscribe to "The Dan Snoot Report."

Respectfully yours,

MANNELLA ENGINEERS

Registered Engineer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/87 BY SP1 MAJ/EP

VFM/dw

cc: Mr. Dan Snoot

MGT-32

REC-29

JAN 23 1962

PERM/REC-UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

1-19-62
EFT/ONE

1-11-62

10-1

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REC-21

EX-115

January 31, 1962

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 31 2 45 PM '62
b6
b7C

[Redacted Address]

Richmond 29, Virginia

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of January 24, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am unable to answer your specific query since this Bureau is not fully acquainted with all of his activities since leaving the FBI. In this connection, also, I would like to point out that we are an investigative agency of the Federal Government and do not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization, publication or radio program.

MAILED 20
JAN 31 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/81 BY SP7 MAC/gy

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

Tolson _____
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RLR:nlb
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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D HVT ROOM
JAN 31 1962

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Callahan ☒
 Mr. Conrad ☒
 Mr. DeLoach ☒
 Mr. Evans ☒
 Mr. Malone ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Sullivan ☒
 Mr. Tavel ☒
 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Ingram ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Richmond 29, Virginia
 January 24, 1962

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am one of several people who are considering trying to get the Dan Smoot radio program sponsored over a local radio station.

We understand that Mr. Smoot was an administrative assistant of yours from 1946 to 1948. If you could supply us with any information about this man and about the work that he is doing it would be most helpful in making our decision. We would like your opinion as to whether the Dan Smoot radio program would be in the public interest.

Thank you for your help.

Yours very truly,

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/24/82 BY SP7 MAC/ep

511-11

REC-22
 FEB 16 1962
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67-102576-83
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 22 JAN 29 1962

PERF. & TEL. UNIT

8/1/62

ack 1-31-62
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36
 JAN 29 1962
 PROC.

REC- 27

February 14, 1962

102-76-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/24/77 BY sp 1 nacl/p

16-2

Portland, Oregon

Dear

b6
b7c

Your letter and enclosure were received on
February 12, 1962.

In response to your inquiries, there is no position
in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director";
however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from
March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted
his resignation. Since he is no longer connected with the FBI and
the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are his own,
I am unable to comment along the lines you mentioned.

In view of your interest in internal security matters,
I am enclosing some publications I hope you find pertinent at this
time. Your enclosure is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (6)

4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response to Communism
"The Faith To Be Free" (Director's Criss Award Speech 12-7-61)

DCL:bsp (See note next page)

(3) FEB 20 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DeLoach _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FEB 14 4 02 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. She enclosed a copy of the 11-27-61 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report," in which is covered Smoot's observations relative to the 1941 Pearl Harbor attack. Smoot's comments are definitely anti-Administration and his comments support the story, "General Walker was removed (recently) from command for developing a strong anti-communist troop-information program, and effective anti-communist materials were forbidden in troop training programs. Instead, our soldiers are being indoctrinated with the notion that we cannot win a nuclear war and that we should not be planning and thinking in terms of winning, but in terms of getting along with communists who, after all, are not really very different from us." This issue also includes Smoot's usual document that he has used in the paper, identifying him as being "an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." No copy of this publication necessary for retention in Bufiles.

Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.
(67-263689)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter SPECIAL DELIVERY in hopes that you will answer it right away and not just lay it aside.

It is my understanding that Mr. Dan Smoot once was your Administrative Assistance and for a number of years worked for the F.B.I.. Therefore I feel that you better than anyone else could tell me of his character and patriotism. In other words I am one of his many television listeners and the reports he gives over the television are very awakening if they are factual accountings and not just one mans opinion using other mens words.

The report to which I am referring is the one I have enclosed on "Pearl Harbor 1961" and I am sure that you have seen it or heard of it before. My interest being that I want to know the facts for myself instead of just the opinions of my elder generation. As a Mother of two children and a possible leader in the future, and due to the fact I was not born until 1936, I want to know as I am sure everybody does down deep just what really did happen at Pearl Harbor and why can't it be printed for the future generations to know? Of course there is the possibility that it had to be done for the sake of getting into the war with Germany before she became too powerful, nevertheless the Pearl Harbor incident should be recorded in history the same as the mistakes or decisions of other Presidents.

When the Democrats read this paper they say it is Republican Propaganda or one mans opinion. I know that the older generation can not be told different than what they want to believe, however, the younger generation that wants to know, should be told facts and not be called liars by the older generation, because the facts are not recorded, as I have been called ever since I could remember when ever speaking of Roosevelt's administration.

I have never talked with anyone that does not know of, read works of, and love you Mr. Hoover. Therefore if Mr. Dan Smoot, has an axe to grind, political aspirations, wants to stir the people up for any reason other than to be alert and know what is happening in our government, or any other reasons for saying the things he says and using his background with the F.B.I. and his working under yourself than that's what I want to know also.

ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

COPY

Hoping you will answer my letter and know I do not expect you to commit yourself in any way shape or form and thanking you for any light thrown on the subject

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/88 BY SP2 WML/SL

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Garden City, Kansas.

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

36
EXP. PROC.
FEB 7 1962
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY SP1 mcd/gy

Dear Sir:

I have in my hand one of The Dan Smoot report on Major Gen Edwin D. Walker. which has shocked me very much. The thing that have happen to Gen Walker is caused by the overseas weekly (called The overseas weekly by our troops) Has Dan Smoot been with the F.B.I. and is his report reliable. If what he says is true. A terrible unjust has been done Gen Walker. And what I ~~was~~ understand about the pro blue program is something our service men can use. which now has been dropped. I'd like your opinion on this before I pass it on.

How do you Class The John Birch Society, The United Church Society, Youth For Christ. I know the Communist can be in any thing and will be where they think they can do the most damage. We have all ready had two members of our ladies Church Society quit because we had joined the United Church. They said it was Communist. 1025-1025-85
REC-7
5 FEB 4 1962

So before I pass on this legislature or repeat it I'd like to have a statement from you signed

17C 2-8-62 - C.W. I am a Farm Bureau County Chairman
PERS. REC. UNIT
CORRESPONDENCE

and I receive a lot of material on citizenship
I am sure they wouldn't knowingly send any thing
out they didn't consider O.K. I received 3 of the
Dan Smoot report. I'd like your O.K. on them.

I surely thank you for your time

Your truly

b6
b7c



TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Garden City, Kansas.

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have in my hand one of The Dan Smoot report on Major Gen Edwin A. Walker, which has shocked me very much. The thing that have happen to Gen Walker is caused by the overseas weekly (called The overseas weekly by our troops) Has Dan Smoot been with the F.B.I. and is his report reliable. If what he says is true. A terrible unjust has been done Gen Walker. And what I understand about the pro blue program is something our service men can use. which now has been dropped. I'd like your opinion on this before I pass it on.

How do you Class The John Birch society, The United Church society. Youth for Christ. I know the Communist can be in any thing and will be where they think they can do the most damage we have all ready had two members of our ladies Church society quit because we had joined the United Church. They said it was Communist.

So before I pass on this legislature or repeat it I'd like to have a statement from you signed

I'am a Farm Bureau County Chairman and and I receive a lot of material on citizenship I'am sure they wouldn't knowly send any thing out they didn't consider O.K. I received 3 of the Dan Smoot report. I'd like your O K on them.

I surely thank you for your time

Your truly

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/83 BY SP7WAW/ep

ACK- 2-7-82 JCF/pc
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85
February 9, 1962

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/80 BY SP-1/BJP

Garden City, Kansas

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter postmarked February 5th, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

In my book, "Masters of Deceit," I pointed out that it is a continuing program of the Communist Party to attempt infiltration of every part of our society, including the field of religion. This is still true today. Fortunately, this evil conspiracy has not made any substantial penetration into our religious organizations. I would like to emphasize, however, that churches will continue to be important targets in the over-all subversive plan of endeavoring to control our established institutions, and we must remain alert to any attempts to replace our national traditions with the atheistic philosophy of communism.

While I would like to be of assistance to you concerning your other questions, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you suggested.

I am enclosing some material on the general subject of communism I hope will be of interest to you.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FEB 9 - 1962

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

JCF:rc (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See note next page

FEB 9 4 33 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
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The Deadly Contest
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Communist Party Line
"The Faith to be Free" (Criss Award)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

Feb. 10, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Dir. Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

S 10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About six weeks ago I was introduced to a paper called, "The Dan Smoot Report." I was very much impressed and amazed at the things I read and still do read. Now there are not to many people around this part of the country that ever heard about "Dan Smoot", much less read his paper. So if most of the things he prints are true, then more people should know about him and read his paper.

I belong to our local Rotary club here in McCall, Idaho and I thought it would be a pretty good idea to read & discuss the "Dan Smoot" Report at some of our luncheons, but before I did I want to be sure the man is clean, as I have heard it said from outsiders that he tends to be communistic. So I'm writing to you for your opinion of the man and his paper, as he states in his paper that he worked as an FBI agent for 9 1/2 years, and was an Admini Assistant to you for two of those nine years. Realizing that you cant call time your own and are a very busy man, I would like to hear from you at your convience.

I am in a small business here in McCall, [redacted] and I served twenty years in our Navy then retired.

Hoping to hear from you soon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/88 BY SPY/SPY

I remain

REC-39

62-102576-86

[redacted]

b6
b7C

6 1962

McCall, Idaho

ack 2-16-62
J. H. Liff

17C
2-16-62
JSP

8-24

February 16, 1962

REC-82 62-103516-86
[Redacted]
McCall, Idaho

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter dated February 10, 1962, has been received.

In connection with the matter discussed in your communication, there is no position in the FBI entitled Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I want to assure you that Mr. Smoot's statements and the items he has written indicate his own opinions and in no way represent the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general topic of communism which may be of interest to you.

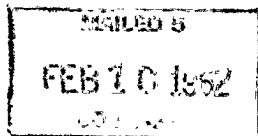
Sincerely yours, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/29/80 BY sp2 mcy/p



Enclosures (5)
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Communist Illusion And Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

JH: mew
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 16 3 49 PM '62

[Handwritten signature]

FILED 2 11 a.m. '62

RECEIVED

Feb. 10, 1962

BM

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY SP1 [signature]

we

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Dir. Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About six weeks ago I was introduced to a paper called, "The Dan Smoot Report". I was very much impressed and amazed at the things I read and still do read. Now there are a great to many people around this part of the country that ever heard about "Dan Smoot", much less read his paper. So if most of the things he prints are true, then more people should know about him and read his paper.

I belong to our local Rotary Club here in McCall, Idaho and I thought it would be a pretty good idea to read & discuss the "Dan Smoot Report" at some of our luncheons, but before I did I want to be sure the man is clean, as I have heard it said from outsiders that he tends to be communistic.

So I'm writing to you for your opinion of the man and his paper, as he states in his paper that he worked as an FBI agent for 9 1/2 years and was an assistant to you for two of those nine years.

SEP 13

BN:JY

SEP 13

RECORDED-FILED

DIRECTOR THREE

SEP 13

Feb 7-16-62

Realizing that you can't call time your
own and are a very busy man, I
would like to hear from you at your
convenience.

I am in a small business
here in McCall, [redacted] and I
served twenty years in our Navy then
retired.

Hoping to hear from you soon
Sincerely
[redacted]

b6
b7C

McCall, Idaho.

b6
b7C

Fairfield, Connecticut
February 5, 1962

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the routing slip]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last evening during a "friendly" discussion on the United Nations I was confronted for the first time with various copies of "The Dan Smoot" report. It was apparent that Mr. Smoot was being accepted as a leader of anti-communism in the United States. Each pamphlet accents the service of Mr. Smoot in the F. B. I. and his position as Administrative Assistant to you. This to a large degree accounted for acceptance of his word as gospel.

I feel very strongly that we in the United States must present at home and abroad a democratic ideology to combat communism based upon the value of the individual, his rights and freedom. Such an ideology must be discussed and debated to be tempered into a strong working force, but the discussions and debates must be based upon whole truths, not half or distorted facts.

Do you endorse Mr. Smoot as a source of whole truths for guidance in such discussions? I would greatly appreciate your helpful comments since I consider you as one of the keystones in our fight against communism.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/83 BY 62-102576-5

REC-4

10 FEB 7 1962

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REC- 4

62-101576-87

February 9, 1962



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Fairfield, Connecticut DATE 2/24/72 BY SP7m/4

Dear



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FBI
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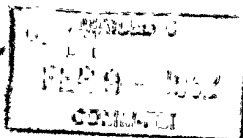
I received your letter of February 5th and appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by this Bureau as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I want to assure you that the opinions Mr. Smoot has expressed are his own and in no way represent the FBI.

It was good of you to furnish me with your comments with regard to combating the communist menace. I believe it is vital that our citizens gain broad knowledge of the origin, aims and methods of the communist conspiracy in order that they may intelligently comprehend the sharp contrast between the system of justice and individual opportunity which prevails in the free world as opposed to the atheistic and purely materialistic doctrines of communism.

Perhaps you will want to refer to my book, "Masters of Deceit," which was written in the hope that it would help Americans to gain insight into the real nature of this subversive philosophy. This book should be available at your local library or bookstores. I have taken the liberty of enclosing some literature on this general topic which I hope will be of interest to you.

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Belmont _____
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DeLoach _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____



REC-4

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JH:bim (3)

(See enclosures & note next page)

b6
b7c

Enclosures (4)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Bufiles indicate correspondent was investigated in connection with the Atomic Energy Applicant program during 1954. No derogatory information was developed. We have had no prior correspondence with him.

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Callahan ✓
 Mr. Conrad ✓
 Mr. DeLoach ✓
 Mr. Evans ✓
 Mr. Malone ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Sullivan ✓
 Mr. Tavel ✓
 Mr. Trotter ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Ingram ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Mr. Hoover:

Is this Smoot report a reliable or unapproved organization. A few of my friends at Republic have been thinking of subscribing. I advised they wait and investigate.

February 16, 1962

The President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

There has come to my attention a report called, "The Dan Smoot Report", published by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, 25¢ a copy. If items mentioned in the Dec. 11th Vol. 7, No. 50 issue are only ten percent true, people holding the highest positions in Washington really need help. I could never imagine such fantastic, incredible, unthinkable acts taking place. To even think of a "Strategic Surrender" of the United States in case of war, should brand the individual a traitor and legally disposed of according to law, no matter how high a position he holds. A remark of a friend of mine, upon reading this report was, "I'm sorry I just sold my 30.06 hunting rifle, I may need it".

This report also mentions "Second Strike" military items which are supposed to be the items now being ordered. It defines these military items as those vehicles used only to inflict some damage to the enemy in case of their attacking us, but incapable of enabling us to win. The plan is for us to "Surrender" but at some cost to the enemy. First Strike items would enable us to put up a good fight. Does the F105 Republic aircraft fall into the "First Strike" category and so the cancellation?

It is difficult for me to write such a letter as this, but rest assured, it is 1,000 times more difficult for me to believe that such things might happen. It appears that we have far too many committees of all types and in all places, that are run by incapable individuals who unfortunately may have a say in Washington. Are these men our version of "Storm Troopers"?

This letter has been deliberately written in the most basic language, to minimize misinterpretation. I trust any replies will be so written.

Farmingdale, L. I.
 N. Y.

EX-107
 Farmingdale, L. I.
 N. Y.
 FEB 21 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/27/22 BY SP2 mdy

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EX-107
 FEB 21 1962

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REC-72 67-103576-88

February 26, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/71 BY SP-7/MLP

b6
b7C

FBI
READING ROOM

FEB 26 5 41 PM '62

[Redacted]
Farmingdale, New York

Dear [Redacted]

The copy of your letter dated February 16th,
addressed to the President of the United States, has been
received.

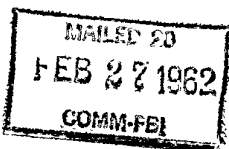
Although I would like to be of service, the FBI
being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither
makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character
or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I
regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer
in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our
files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the
general topic of communism which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (5) 4-17-61 Internal Security Statement

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

10-1-61 LEB Intro

The Communist Party Line

Director's speech 12-7-62

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

REC-72:lc* (3)

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Robert H. Stretton

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The Dan Smoot Report is published by former SA Howard Dan Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51, following censor, probation and transfer. His report contains his own opinions and the above reply has been used in the past in answer to requests relative to the reliability of this report.

UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : *W. S. Tavel*DATE: *3/20/62*FROM : *Arthur E. Black*

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *1/24/77* BY *SP-1/4**Dan Simon*

The attached *Excerpt book* *March 13-1962* has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

58 MAR 30 1962

REC-50
ENCLOSURE
17 MAR 20 1962

62-102576 89

NOT RECORDED

17 MAR 20 1962

INDEX:

Extreme Rightists

MAGAZINE: Look
March 13, 1962

ARTICLE: "Rightist Revival: Who's on the
Far Right?"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/00 BY SP2MML/SP

File BMS

BMS

ST-115

March 16, 1962

REC-40

100-102576-90



Highland Park 3, Michigan

Dear



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY SP1 RAY/4

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAR 16 4 11 PM '62

b6
b7C

Your letter postmarked March 13, 1962, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of the foregoing, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you have suggested.

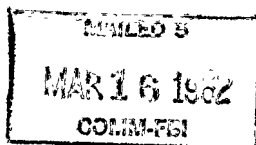
You may wish to know that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

Enclosed is some material I hope you will find to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (5)

Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

The Courage of Free Men
(2-22-62)
4-1-61 LEB Introduction

NOTE: Based on information received, unable to identify correspondent in Bufiles, and no information could be located identifiable with the "Educational Preparedness Society."

JCF:kkw (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Educational Preparedness Society

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

President

[Redacted]

Highland Park, Mich.

Vice President

[Redacted]

Detroit, Mich.

Secretary

[Redacted]

Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer

[Redacted]

Detroit, Mich.

Director

[Redacted]

Detroit, Mich.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/0 BY sp7 muf/g

[Redacted]

Highland Park, Mich

Dear Mr. Wason:

D¹⁰-

WFO

I am an

ardent admirer of Dan Smoot. My
clergyman told me you had not
spoken out in favor of Smoot.

Will you please drop me a line and
tell me what you think of him, A
for example: that he is doing a good
job of exposing the communist conspiracy.

Sincerely yours

[Redacted]

EXP. PROC. 59- MAR 14 1962

ST-115

REC-40

62-102576-90

13 MAR 1962

b6
b7C

VIGILANCE WILL PRESERVE AMERICA

CORRECTION

44-3816-62
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SCF 10/1/62
100-100000

REC- 43

March 26, 1962

100 - 102576 - 91

Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of March 21, 1962, with enclosures, has been received.

b6
b7c

In response to your request, you may wish to advise your constituent [redacted] of Mansfield, Louisiana, that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

MAR 26 3 49 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

The FBI is charged with conducting specific types of investigations concerning applicants, appointees and employees of agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government in accordance with Presidential Directives, instructions from the Attorney General and various Federal laws. The purpose of these inquiries is to determine facts about an individual on which appropriate officials can make a sound judgment as to whether or not that person warrants the trust placed in him as a public servant. The FBI does not, however, issue clearances or nonclearances, express opinions regarding the suitability of persons for employment with the Government, or make any recommendations regarding the hiring, firing, or retaining of applicants or employees of other Federal agencies. I can assure

(Cont'd next page)

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JCF:kkw

W-SE 4 10 00 BH .ES

REC-11 (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/80 BY SP-10/SP-11/SP-12/SP-13/SP-14/SP-15/SP-16/SP-17/SP-18/SP-19/SP-20/SP-21/SP-22/SP-23/SP-24/SP-25/SP-26/SP-27/SP-28/SP-29/SP-30/SP-31/SP-32/SP-33/SP-34/SP-35/SP-36/SP-37/SP-38/SP-39/SP-40/SP-41/SP-42/SP-43/SP-44/SP-45/SP-46/SP-47/SP-48/SP-49/SP-50/SP-51/SP-52/SP-53/SP-54/SP-55/SP-56/SP-57/SP-58/SP-59/SP-60/SP-61/SP-62/SP-63/SP-64/SP-65/SP-66/SP-67/SP-68/SP-69/SP-70/SP-71/SP-72/SP-73/SP-74/SP-75/SP-76/SP-77/SP-78/SP-79/SP-80/SP-81/SP-82/SP-83/SP-84/SP-85/SP-86/SP-87/SP-88/SP-89/SP-90/SP-91/SP-92/SP-93/SP-94/SP-95/SP-96/SP-97/SP-98/SP-99/SP-100/SP-101/SP-102/SP-103/SP-104/SP-105/SP-106/SP-107/SP-108/SP-109/SP-110/SP-111/SP-112/SP-113/SP-114/SP-115/SP-116/SP-117/SP-118/SP-119/SP-120/SP-121/SP-122/SP-123/SP-124/SP-125/SP-126/SP-127/SP-128/SP-129/SP-130/SP-131/SP-132/SP-133/SP-134/SP-135/SP-136/SP-137/SP-138/SP-139/SP-140/SP-141/SP-142/SP-143/SP-144/SP-145/SP-146/SP-147/SP-148/SP-149/SP-150/SP-151/SP-152/SP-153/SP-154/SP-155/SP-156/SP-157/SP-158/SP-159/SP-160/SP-161/SP-162/SP-163/SP-164/SP-165/SP-166/SP-167/SP-168/SP-169/SP-170/SP-171/SP-172/SP-173/SP-174/SP-175/SP-176/SP-177/SP-178/SP-179/SP-180/SP-181/SP-182/SP-183/SP-184/SP-185/SP-186/SP-187/SP-188/SP-189/SP-190/SP-191/SP-192/SP-193/SP-194/SP-195/SP-196/SP-197/SP-198/SP-199/SP-200/SP-201/SP-202/SP-203/SP-204/SP-205/SP-206/SP-207/SP-208/SP-209/SP-210/SP-211/SP-212/SP-213/SP-214/SP-215/SP-216/SP-217/SP-218/SP-219/SP-220/SP-221/SP-222/SP-223/SP-224/SP-225/SP-226/SP-227/SP-228/SP-229/SP-230/SP-231/SP-232/SP-233/SP-234/SP-235/SP-236/SP-237/SP-238/SP-239/SP-240/SP-241/SP-242/SP-243/SP-244/SP-245/SP-246/SP-247/SP-248/SP-249/SP-250/SP-251/SP-252/SP-253/SP-254/SP-255/SP-256/SP-257/SP-258/SP-259/SP-260/SP-261/SP-262/SP-263/SP-264/SP-265/SP-266/SP-267/SP-268/SP-269/SP-270/SP-271/SP-272/SP-273/SP-274/SP-275/SP-276/SP-277/SP-278/SP-279/SP-280/SP-281/SP-282/SP-283/SP-284/SP-285/SP-286/SP-287/SP-288/SP-289/SP-290/SP-291/SP-292/SP-293/SP-294/SP-295/SP-296/SP-297/SP-298/SP-299/SP-300/SP-301/SP-302/SP-303/SP-304/SP-305/SP-306/SP-307/SP-308/SP-309/SP-310/SP-311/SP-312/SP-313/SP-314/SP-315/SP-316/SP-317/SP-318/SP-319/SP-320/SP-321/SP-322/SP-323/SP-324/SP-325/SP-326/SP-327/SP-328/SP-329/SP-330/SP-331/SP-332/SP-333/SP-334/SP-335/SP-336/SP-337/SP-338/SP-339/SP-340/SP-341/SP-342/SP-343/SP-344/SP-345/SP-346/SP-347/SP-348/SP-349/SP-350/SP-351/SP-352/SP-353/SP-354/SP-355/SP-356/SP-357/SP-358/SP-359/SP-360/SP-361/SP-362/SP-363/SP-364/SP-365/SP-366/SP-367/SP-368/SP-369/SP-370/SP-371/SP-372/SP-373/SP-374/SP-375/SP-376/SP-377/SP-378/SP-379/SP-380/SP-381/SP-382/SP-383/SP-384/SP-385/SP-386/SP-387/SP-388/SP-389/SP-390/SP-391/SP-392/SP-393/SP-394/SP-395/SP-396/SP-397/SP-398/SP-399/SP-400/SP-401/SP-402/SP-403/SP-404/SP-405/SP-406/SP-407/SP-408/SP-409/SP-410/SP-411/SP-412/SP-413/SP-414/SP-415/SP-416/SP-417/SP-418/SP-419/SP-420/SP-421/SP-422/SP-423/SP-424/SP-425/SP-426/SP-427/SP-428/SP-429/SP-430/SP-431/SP-432/SP-433/SP-434/SP-435/SP-436/SP-437/SP-438/SP-439/SP-440/SP-441/SP-442/SP-443/SP-444/SP-445/SP-446/SP-447/SP-448/SP-449/SP-450/SP-451/SP-452/SP-453/SP-454/SP-455/SP-456/SP-457/SP-458/SP-459/SP-460/SP-461/SP-462/SP-463/SP-464/SP-465/SP-466/SP-467/SP-468/SP-469/SP-470/SP-471/SP-472/SP-473/SP-474/SP-475/SP-476/SP-477/SP-478/SP-479/SP-480/SP-481/SP-482/SP-483/SP-484/SP-485/SP-486/SP-487/SP-488/SP-489/SP-490/SP-491/SP-492/SP-493/SP-494/SP-495/SP-496/SP-497/SP-498/SP-499/SP-500/SP-501/SP-502/SP-503/SP-504/SP-505/SP-506/SP-507/SP-508/SP-509/SP-510/SP-511/SP-512/SP-513/SP-514/SP-515/SP-516/SP-517/SP-518/SP-519/SP-520/SP-521/SP-522/SP-523/SP-524/SP-525/SP-526/SP-527/SP-528/SP-529/SP-530/SP-531/SP-532/SP-533/SP-534/SP-535/SP-536/SP-537/SP-538/SP-539/SP-540/SP-541/SP-542/SP-543/SP-544/SP-545/SP-546/SP-547/SP-548/SP-549/SP-550/SP-551/SP-552/SP-553/SP-554/SP-555/SP-556/SP-557/SP-558/SP-559/SP-560/SP-561/SP-562/SP-563/SP-564/SP-565/SP-566/SP-567/SP-568/SP-569/SP-570/SP-571/SP-572/SP-573/SP-574/SP-575/SP-576/SP-577/SP-578/SP-579/SP-580/SP-581/SP-582/SP-583/SP-584/SP-585/SP-586/SP-587/SP-588/SP-589/SP-590/SP-591/SP-592/SP-593/SP-594/SP-595/SP-596/SP-597/SP-598/SP-599/SP-600/SP-601/SP-602/SP-603/SP-604/SP-605/SP-606/SP-607/SP-608/SP-609/SP-610/SP-611/SP-612/SP-613/SP-614/SP-615/SP-616/SP-617/SP-618/SP-619/SP-620/SP-621/SP-622/SP-623/SP-624/SP-625/SP-626/SP-627/SP-628/SP-629/SP-630/SP-631/SP-632/SP-633/SP-634/SP-635/SP-636/SP-637/SP-638/SP-639/SP-640/SP-641/SP-642/SP-643/SP-644/SP-645/SP-646/SP-647/SP-648/SP-649/SP-650/SP-651/SP-652/SP-653/SP-654/SP-655/SP-656/SP-657/SP-658/SP-659/SP-660/SP-661/SP-662/SP-663/SP-664/SP-665/SP-666/SP-667/SP-668/SP-669/SP-670/SP-671/SP-672/SP-673/SP-674/SP-675/SP-676/SP-677/SP-678/SP-679/SP-680/SP-681/SP-682/SP-683/SP-684/SP-685/SP-686/SP-687/SP-688/SP-689/SP-690/SP-691/SP-692/SP-693/SP-694/SP-695/SP-696/SP-697/SP-698/SP-699/SP-700/SP-701/SP-702/SP-703/SP-704/SP-705/SP-706/SP-707/SP-708/SP-709/SP-710/SP-711/SP-712/SP-713/SP-714/SP-715/SP-716/SP-717/SP-718/SP-719/SP-720/SP-721/SP-722/SP-723/SP-724/SP-725/SP-726/SP-727/SP-728/SP-729/SP-730/SP-731/SP-732/SP-733/SP-734/SP-735/SP-736/S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Honorable Allen J. Ellender

you that this Bureau is continuing to handle its responsibilities in the internal security field with the same dispatch and thoroughness that have characterized our investigations in the past.

There are several items enclosed containing my views on communism which you may desire to forward to [redacted] I am also returning the enclosures you sent to me.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

Correspondent's two enclosures.

The Communist Party Line

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Bureau's relations with Senator Ellender have not been exactly cordial. (44-13138-7). No information could be located identifiable with [redacted] who forwarded to Senator Ellender a copy of the February 12, 1962, issue of the "Dan Smoot Report" entitled "Subversion and The State Department" which has been brought to our attention in the past.

b6
b7C

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHA.
OLIN, D. JOHNSTON, S.C.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
B. EVERETT JORDAN, N.C.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, MINN.
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, OREG.

GEORGE D. Aiken, V.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.
J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

March 21, 1962

COTYS M. MOUSER, CHIEF CLERK

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose copy of letter from a constituent, [redacted]
[redacted] and the attachment to her letter, being a copy of the
Dan Smoot Report of February 12, 1962, and entitled "Subversion
and the State Department."

I present this for your information and for any comment
you may appropriately make for transmittal to this constituent.

Thanking you for this courtesy and, with kindest regards
and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Allen J. Ellender
ALLEN J. ELLENDER
U. S. Senator

AJE:n
enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY sp2 mac/4

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35 MAR 23 1962

TRUE COPY


Mansfield, Louisiana

March 14, 1962

The Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senator
Mansfield, Louisiana

b6
b7C

Dear Senator:

Please take five minutes of your valuable time
to read the enclosed article.

Very truly yours,

Signed 

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/97 BY SP2 MAR/97

LFC 3-26-62

62-102576-91
ENCLOSURE

907

TRUE COPY
EDUCATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SOCIETY

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Highland Park 3, Mich

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot.

My clergyman told me you had not spoken out in favor of Smoot.

Will you please drop me a line and tell me what you think of him,
for example: that he is doing a good job of exposing the communist
conspiracy.

Sincerely yours

/s/

[Redacted]
b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/24/88 BY SP7 mac/ep

nmh-ack 3-16-62
JCF: BSW

1/2 3-15-62
BSW

VIGILANCE WILL PRESERVE AMERICA

gcf

April 4, 1962

REC- 23

92

[Redacted Address]

Dallas 1, Texas

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter dated March 29, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent information is available in Bufiles.

RMW:doc

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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COMM-FBI

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Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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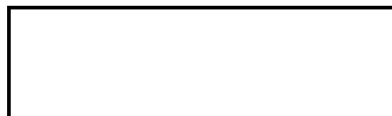
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FBI

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APR 11 05 AM '62



Dallas 1, Texas

March 29, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

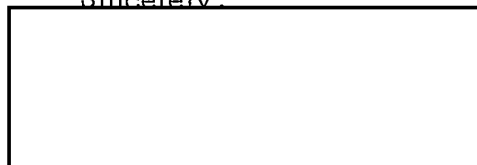
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was told by a former Assistant United States Attorney, for the Northern District of Texas, that Mr. Dan Smoot left the Bureau under some sort of cloud. He indicated that Mr. Smoot was being transferred to some remote section, such as Alaska, in order to induce Mr. Smoot to resign from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b6
b7C

Would you be in a position to confirm or deny these insinuations?

Sincerely,



REG/o

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/4/81 BY SP7MAC/JP

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APR 3 1962

FBI

APR 13 1962

XEROX

FERS/REC/UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE
RHAW

62-102576-93

April 6, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. John M. Olin
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Olin:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of April 4th, and I want to thank you for sending the item you enclosed.

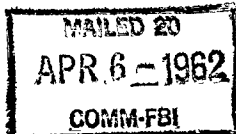
In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I would like to point out there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Mr. Smoot's opinions and comments expressed in his speeches and articles are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you and that you will not hesitate to let me know if I can be of further service.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

APR 6 2 24 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C



NOTE: Mr. Olin is on the Special Correspondents' List. By pretext telephone call 4-6-62, Supervisor [redacted] New York Office, determined from [redacted] that all mail should be directed to Mr. Olin at above address. She stated he travels a great deal of the time and that she forwards mail to him on a daily basis.

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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
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REC'D FBI
APR 10 1962

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/24/83 BY sp7 mcf/ep



EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JOHN M. OLIN

Chairman
the Executive Committee

April 4, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1 MAF/4

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear J. Edgar:

This is rather a peculiar request to you but I think I know you well enough to make such a request. I have read with a great deal of interest THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, Volume 8, No. 8, February 19, 1962, issued from Dallas, Texas. I am sending you a copy of this report -- you may have seen it already but the report interested me very much indeed because it is about the most outspoken statement of relationship of Harvard graduates and some aspects of our present situation that I have ever read.

On the last page -- Page 64 -- is a summation of who Dan Smoot is and I note that, in Paragraph 4, it is stated that he was an Administrative Assistant of yours. It is for this reason that I address this letter to you to ask if you can give me in strict confidence an appraisal of Mr. Smoot, particularly with respect to his reliability and background

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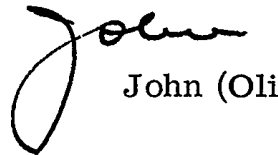
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which would have any bearing upon the statements which he makes in his February 19 release entitled "Socialist Control in Washington."

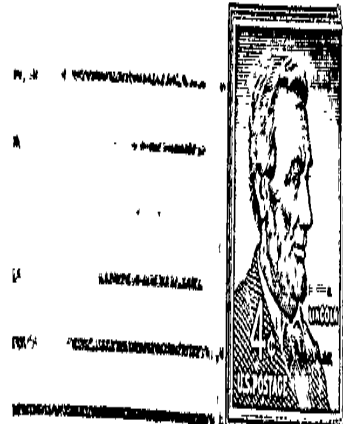
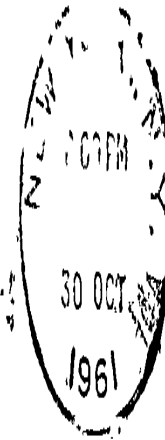
If a reply to this request would embarrass you in any manner, please do not hesitate to say so.

Meanwhile, with warm regards,

Sincerely,


John (Olin)

cb



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/24/77 BY SP3 mcf/y

THE

Dan Smoot Report

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/17/77 BY SP7 vaf/jp



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 8, No. 8 (Broadcast 341) February 19, 1962 Dallas, Texas

SOCIALIST CONTROL IN WASHINGTON

In recent years, there has been great uneasiness about the education that young Americans are receiving. It is evident that a large number of contemporary college graduates leave school with contempt for the profit-motivated, private enterprise system which is the basis of our national economic strength.

Many college graduates have a profound ignorance of the American constitutional system, as it was conceived and established by the Founding Fathers. Yet, in their ignorance, they condemn the system and sophomorically pretend to have learned, through study, that the American constitutional system is no longer adequate for the needs of the twentieth century.

This determined ignorance (widespread in the intellectual life of American universities) is the rationale of the "new order" which modern liberalism is determined to establish in the world. And this "new order" is virtually identical with the "new order" which Karl Marx, father of communism, said would rise out of the ashes of the capitalist system.

How has this occurred?

A few years ago, a group of Harvard graduates, sharing the general uneasiness about what is happening in our universities, established the Veritas Foundation—to search for truth. Accepting the general assumption that Harvard is America's leading educational institution, Veritas Foundation researchers felt that if they could find out what had influenced education at Harvard they might thereby discover the headwaters of thought streams which nurture 'academic life' throughout America.

The Veritas Foundation researchers found that an intellectual infection, spreading from Harvard, had indeed affected educational institutions, high and low, throughout the nation; and that the products of these institutions have moved into positions of power and

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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influence in business, in labor, in the press, in the churches, in the schools, in the great tax-exempt foundations, and, most especially, in government.

The Veritas Foundation staff concentrated their research on the Economics Department at Harvard. They found that the economics being taught there (and—as a consequence of Harvard's leadership—in many other American schools and colleges) is basically communistic.

They did *not* find communists on the Harvard faculty. They did *not* find the Economics Department openly, or even surreptitiously, supporting communism.

They found the Harvard faculty teaching the theories of John Maynard Keynes, a British fabian socialist, who was born in 1883 and died in 1946. They found, moreover, that Harvard economics teachers—universally acclaimed as liberal advocates of the “open mind”—were narrow, often bigoted, in their determination to prohibit anything but Keynesian economics from being taught.

And the Veritas Foundation staff learned that Keynesian economics is, basically, communism.

Keynes In Washington

The tremendous significance of these revelations about Harvard becomes obvious when one looks at the administration of John F. Kennedy, himself a product of the Keynesian doctrines which dominate Harvard.

Immediately after his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1960, Kennedy gave Clark Clifford (who had held a major administrative post under Truman) the job of preparing a report on strategic positions which the President would be called upon to fill by appointment.

Clifford's report totaled 50 pages and listed 5000 key jobs (among them, 80 “top-level” and 400 “secondary” positions) important

enough to receive the personal attention of the President.

Richard Neustadt (former Truman aide and now a Columbia University political science professor; and author of the book, *Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership*, which Kennedy admired and studied) was put in charge of organizing the new White House staff.

The subsequent Kennedy “talent search” was administered by Sargent Shriver (the President's brother-in-law, now in charge of the Peace Corps) and Larry O'Brien, a “political expert.” Robert Kennedy (the President's brother, now Attorney General) directed the “background investigations” of persons considered for appointment.

The result of this elaborate effort to find the “right men” for the Kennedy administration can be found in a book by Stan Opotowsky, entitled *The Kennedy Government* (published in 50-cent pocket-book format by Popular Library, New York). Opotowsky is a friend and admirer of President Kennedy. A flyleaf announcement in the book says:

“Stan Opotowsky... had the benefit of extended interviews with members of the Kennedy team as well as the support and cooperation of President Kennedy's personal staff.”

On pages 12 and 13 of his book, Opotowsky admiringly reveals the essential amoral cynicism of the Kennedy administration. He says:

“Gradually, Bobby Kennedy came around to the feeling that he could take a job in his brother's administration. . . . The decision actually was not made by Bob Kennedy but by his brother and Abraham Ribicoff. Governor Ribicoff had been one of John Kennedy's earliest supporters . . . and furthermore, he had delivered the state of Connecticut by a whopping majority. Kennedy sought to reward him by naming him Attorney General, but Ribicoff refused the job. . . .

“What he wanted, Ribicoff said, was the

Keynes at Harvard

Men thoroughly indoctrinated in Keynesian economics now control the executive branch of the government of the United States.

The chilling significance of this fact can be found in Keynes At Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Credo, a Veritas Foundation staff study, published as a 114-page book in 1960. Every American who cares should read this fully documented, and thoroughly indexed, book — and get a maximum number of others to read it and pass it on. It is available at the Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York — price \$2.00 (do not send orders to The Dan Smoot Report).

The following is a digest and paraphrase of as many essential points from Keynes At Harvard as space permits:

The Veritas study of the Harvard Economics Department was undertaken because of complaints about the philosophy and conduct of undergraduates, and of recent graduates, of our colleges and universities.

These recent graduates reflected the attitude that “our free enterprise society is doomed.” The result is a general despair for any chance of an individual future under the present social order. Private initiative and individual enterprise are considered outworn concepts. The modern educated mind is taught to look only for stop-gap measures to tide it over until a “dying capitalist system” is replaced by some form of government socialization.

Those graduates who manage to attach themselves to government bureaucracies are deemed fortunate. Other alternatives suggested to graduates are the large corporate *bureaucracies* (which are “self-socialized forms”) or the huge tax-free foundations. These are considered entities which are about to merge into the inevitable socialism.

All arguments against this philosophy of despair are called “reactionary.”

Communists have been preaching such an ideology for many years. However, investigation discloses that the philosophy responsible for the bulk of our university thinking does not bear the label of Marxism or Communism; it is instead propounded as something called Keynesism. Keynesism is so-called after John Maynard Keynes, British economist (1883-1946). His teachings are today considered an ideological base for British and American Socialists.

The roots of left-wing ideology have penetrated deep into most of the large universities and colleges of America; but, Harvard has led all the rest in spawning exponents of the three brands of leftism.

There are three main trends of socialist thought in the Western world: the communist soviet brand; social democratic neo-Marxism; and Keynesian theories which are actually an extension of the Fabian movement.

All three together have dominated the Harvard economics department for years and have managed to muzzle all free enterprise advocates. Of the three factions, the Keynesian element predominates.

Keynes conquered the present Anglo-American academic world, and the present Western political world, almost as completely as Marx conquered Russia and China.

Moreover, there have been notable cases of Soviet partisans operating sub-rosa under a Keynesian label. Harry Dexter White was such a Keynesian. Lauchlin Currie, another Keynesian economics instructor at Harvard, used the prestige of his position to secure an appointment to the Treasury Department, as a stepping stone to the Federal Reserve Board. After being accused of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, Currie removed himself from our shores.

Other Harvard personalities mentioned (before governmental bodies, in sworn testimony, concerning communist espionage in the

Secretaryship of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . .

"Ribicoff was appointed Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. That left the Attorney General's position still open. . . . Bobby talked to his father, who advised him to take the job.

"'There'll be a storm at first about nepotism, but it'll soon die down' . . . the elder Kennedy said.

"'We'll announce it at midnight so no one will notice it,' John Kennedy joked. . . .

"The Bobby Kennedy appointment drew more critical mail than all of the other appointments combined.

"This was a minor surprise because the proposed appointment had passed the trial balloon test. Many of the Kennedy appointments . . . had been tested by trial balloon. . . .

"A trial balloon works like this: Someone in the Kennedy entourage tips newspaper reporters that Joe Doakes probably will be named Secretary of Commerce. The newspapers print this, and the Kennedy people sit back and watch the reaction. If the proposed appointment is praised or even ignored, they go ahead with it. If the appointment attracts a howl of protest, they simply deny it was ever considered."

On pages 8 and 9 of his book about 'the Kennedy Government,' Stan Opatowsky says:

"... the Kennedy administration wound up . . . heavily populated with college professors. Kennedy's preference for intellectuals in government is no sham. However, their presence in such numbers on his staff is more a case of their being the best men he could get.

"The college professors as a rule didn't have to worry about pay cuts when they joined the government. For many, it meant a pay raise.

"As a result, the first Kennedy appointments so depleted the faculty of the new President's alma mater [Harvard] that James Reston of the *New York Times* wrote, 'There's nothing left at Harvard except Radcliffe,' and Harvard Law School Dean Erwin Griswold sought to arrange a 'no raiding pact' with the new administration.

"When Archibald Cox was hired from the faculty to become Solicitor General, Harvard decided to offer his job to Attorney Willard Wirtz. But when Wirtz was asked to go to Cambridge to discuss the matter, he wired back that he didn't have time. He had just been appointed Undersecretary of Labor."

Robert A. Lovett (a New York banker who served both in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations) suggested that Robert McNamara, then the President of Ford Motor Company, be appointed Secretary of Defense. McNamara provided the "intellectual tone as a former member of the Harvard faculty."

C. Douglas Dillon (Harvard graduate, and Eisenhower's former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs) was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

James Edward Day (LL. B., Harvard) of Los Angeles, California, was given the job of Postmaster General.

Walter Wolfgang Heller (a visiting professor of economics at Harvard in 1951) serves as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Kenneth O'Donnell (former captain of the Harvard University football team and college chum of Bobby Kennedy) is appointments secretary of the President, the man who *decides who gets to see the President* and also what papers *Kennedy should read*.

McGeorge Bundy (former assistant to Dean Acheson, and former Dean of Arts and Sciences at Harvard) acts as coordinator among the President, the State and Defense Departments, and the National Security Council.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a "brilliant Harvard historian," was appointed by Kennedy as an overseer of the Staff, taking over the "big" problems, foreign and domestic, which are not handled through the usual bureaucratic channels.

In short, Harvard men do not merely dominate the Kennedy administration: they *are* the administration.

United States) include Robert Oppenheimer, Lawrence Duggan, Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Harold Glasser, Owen Lattimore.

Harvard was a source of socialist penetration long before the Bolshevik revolution. E. E. B. DuBois, the current Negro favorite of the Kremlin, emerged as a full-fledged socialist from Harvard in 1890. Harry F. Ward became a socialist at Harvard before 1898.

The Bolshevik Revolution whipped the socialist ranks into a ferment. Young radicals like John Reed (Harvard '10) joined the Bolshevik movement outright. Large segments of the Fabian Socialist and Marxian Socialist groups broke away to help form the Communist Party of the United States. Others remained socialists, enjoying the cover of respectability while secretly sympathizing with the Bolsheviks.

In the 1920's revolutionary groups formed around leftist leaders. One was Felix Frankfurter. His Harvard followers ranged from Fabian socialists to Russian bolsheviks.

During this period Frankfurter was a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and also served as national committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Among Frankfurter's intimates at Harvard was British Fabian leader Harold J. Laski whose pro-bolshevik bias eventually secured him a teaching post in Moscow.

All the leftist groups agreed on one goal: socialism. Their common purpose bound them all into one general political underworld. Their over-all foe was capitalism.

In spite of Fabian socialists' claims to be non-communist, they have been helping the Kremlin throughout the years.

Indoctrination of undergraduates in socialism usually proceeds in three phases: (1) socialist lecturers condition students to hate capitalism as an outmoded and cruel system;

(2) students are taught to despise and distrust individual capitalists as exploiters and reactionaries who oppose social improvements; and (3) the fledgling radical is hooked by clever "scientific examples" which prove to him that the present social order is predestined to collapse and socialism is foreordained to take its place.

Once socialism is accepted as an aim, the communist program furnishes the most direct road to its realization; and the red political armies are traditionally recruited through socialist movements.

The socialist approach may be "soft" and "harmless" in appearance, but the inevitable consequences of socialist activity are both tragic and catastrophic to society.

It was under the cloak of "socialism" and "liberalism" that recruiting for Soviet espionage rings was done at Harvard. Almost the entire membership of the first known ring of communist spies inside the United States government (the Ware cell) came out of the Harvard Law School (where Felix Frankfurter was a dominant influence).

The term *Fabian* keeps cropping up throughout this study.

The Fabian Society, formed by a small group of socialists at London in 1883, was named after Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of Ancient Rome, who developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration, after disastrous defeats in open battle.

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without any suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order.

The clever artifice of feigning "respectability," while at the same time subverting society for revolutionary purposes, is a Fabian tactic that has had phenomenal success. It gave the Fabians easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges and universities.

The Fabians were more realistic than the Marxian socialists. They understood that it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress the laboring classes. They also understood that socialist movements spring from the middle and upper classes—and not from the proletariat.

A fundamental principle of Fabianism is to collect a *Brain Trust* as an elite class to plan and direct all of society.

The principle of the *specialist*, the *manager*, the *administrator*, according to the Fabians, represents an elite which the Fabians say will dominate society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the old English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting subconscious, and sometimes conscious, attempts to recoup their old power via the socialist road.

The policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, prevent the Fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, the Fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.

Starting with a mere handful, the British Fabian Society prospered and grew. By 1930, it had attained a membership of more than fifteen hundred. Its purpose, announced in 1883 and never subsequently modified, was the conversion of the British economy from a capitalist to a socialist structure. Among its accomplishments were the infiltration, corruption, and final destruction of England's great Liberal party. While a futile and unrecognizable remnant of the Liberal party remains today, the party has been effectively destroyed. In its place has arisen the so-called Labor party—actually a socialist party, created and guided to its present power by this small group of intellectuals, the Fabian Society.

Fabians, like all other socialists, claim to represent a progressive form of society,

whereas they are actually a throwback to ancient tyranny.

On the last page of *Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism*, Bernard Shaw declares:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."

The permeation of the United States by British Fabian socialism proceeded primarily through the universities. The main root of Fabian "permeation" was Harvard University. Fabian socialists, as well as Marxian socialists, selected Harvard as the fount from which leftist ideology filtered through to other educational institutions.

Under Fabian influence and guidance, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded in New York City, in 1905. The Rand School of Social Science was formed by Fabian Socialists and became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Active in the I.S.S. were Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Roger Baldwin, Harry F. Ward and Stuart Chase. The following I.S.S. supporters, among many others, became leaders in the communist apparatus: Ella Reeves Bloor, Louis Budenz, Jay Lovestone, Alexander Trachtenberg, W. E. B. DuBois and Robert W. Dunn.

Walter Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter managed to become special assistants to the Secretary of War in 1917. While there, they became closely associated with the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. F.D.R. later rewarded this friendship by appointing Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, and American Fabians capitalized on this con-

Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter and kept up a regular correspondence with them. During the summer of 1931, he made a trip to America. Through prominent financiers, Keynes met some of the leading men of business in New York City. He also had interviews with the heads of Federal Reserve System and with President Herbert Hoover.

With the defeat of Hoover and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Keynes' American left-wing friends climbed into positions of great power. The campaign began to build up Keynes in America as the modern economic messiah. During June, 1933, Walter Lippmann and Keynes, by arrangement with the British Broadcasting Company, participated in a radio broadcast of their telephone conversations on political-economic matters to listeners on the two continents.

When Roosevelt went off the gold standard, Keynes wrote that "President Roosevelt is Magnificently Right." Keynes was exultant

in his belief that the Roosevelt policies "lead to the managed currency of the future."

For years, it had been a point of socialist strategy that complete government control of currency, and of all money and currency values, is a chief lever in moving society toward redistribution of wealth and complete socialism.

Keynes made another trip to the United States in June, 1934. Felix Frankfurter, "gave him a batch of letters of introduction" to personages in Washington who had important influence in the New Deal, including F. D. Roosevelt.

Keynesian measures in the United States proceeded at full speed. Keynes' influence was tremendous. A swarm of those who had been associated with the Socialist Party and its various divisions entered government agencies by the thousands. Keynesism was a respectable cover for emergency measures that were really designed for socialist purposes. . . .

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

nection with hundreds of jobs in key Government positions.

Roger Baldwin (Harvard 1905) during this same period outlined a Fabian device of capturing power by stealth and deception. In an advisory letter to a socialist agitator he wrote in part:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . We want also to look patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

After World War I, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society changed its name to the League for Industrial Democracy (L.I.D.). The parent Fabian Society in England had always urged that the word "socialist" be pushed into the background.

Among the more prominent activists of the L.I.D. were such leftist luminaries as Stuart Chase, George Soule, Norman Thomas, Alvin Johnson, Felix Frankfurter, Harry A. Overstreet, Thorstein Veblen and Scott Nearing. The L.I.D. produced a host of pro-Soviet followers. Such notorious Sovieteers as Corliss Lamont (Harvard 1924), Frederick Vanderbilt Field (H '27) and Owen Lattimore (H '31), were active in the L.I.D.

The parent movement connecting the various Fabian "fronts" in America to this day is the League for Industrial Democracy. An examination of the background of those associated with this Fabian network indicates that they were the nucleus of the "Brain Trust" of the Washington bureaucracy. They have been the fountainhead of big government and big spending philosophies.

Alvin Hansen, Seymour E. Harris, and J. Kenneth Galbraith (all professors of the Harvard Economics Department) and others of their ilk have not only served as administrators of huge federal bureaus but have planted

a swarm of their followers in government bureaucracies. Hansen and Harris have both been associated actively with the Fabian Socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Seymour Harris is influential in the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). Galbraith (now U.S. Ambassador to India) has long been known as an extremist and has recently graduated as a favorite of the Kremlin. An official Soviet magazine, the *New Times*, features an article by Galbraith advocating greater spending by the United States and agreeing with Khrushchev that this country should disarm.

Hansen, Harris and Galbraith, besides being Fabian type socialists, are considered the leaders of American Keynesism. Fabian socialism uses Keynesism as a political weapon. The Kremlin followers use the Fabian organizations as a cover for their operations. Keynesism is used to snare the unwary and bring them by degrees into socialism. The communists then work hard to propel such socialistic converts further along the road to Soviet socialism.

The left-wing political underworld uses Fabian socialism with its "respectable covers" as a backdrop and sanctuary. Fabian socialism and communism embrace each other, feed on each other, and sometimes engage in a family fight.

The Kremlin has found that it needs a socialistic environment in which it can hide and nurture its forces. Operating in a tangled forest of socialistic organizations, the communists find that they can venture forth to attack society and then run back to shelter whenever the going gets too tough.

Today, Fabians use the teachings of John Maynard Keynes as their catechism of political economy. The American Fabians have slavishly installed Keynesism as the new faith, both in the universities and in government bureaucracy.

Keynes, in the early '30's, developed a keen interest in the United States. He had long been in touch with American Fabians such as Walter

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REC-15

62-1-1-94
April 6, 1962

REC'D-REAR ROOM
FBI
APR 6 3 37 PM '62
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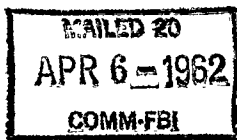
[Redacted]
El Paso, Texas

Dear [Redacted]

I have received your letter of April 2nd and want to thank you for your interest in writing.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not fully acquainted with all of Mr. Smoot's activities since leaving this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his writings and publications are entirely his own; therefore, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/98 BY sp7 mac/ep
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line
The Faith to be Free

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent.
We have had limited cordial correspondence with her, last outgoing 2-8-62.

BS:lch (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

4/2/62

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I hope this letter doesn't get bogged down with your Secretary's secretary. I'd like very much for you to read this yourself.

About 5 or 6 weeks ago, a local T. V. station began carrying a program called the "Dan Smoot Report." Dan Smoot claims to be an ex-F. B. I. man and special assistant to you.

The things this fellow says in his broadcast are tantamount to saying that the President of the U. S. is guilty of treason. He says in effect that Kennedy as well as others in high places are deliberately, knowingly, planning the surrender of the sovereignty of this country to the United Nations. He accuses them of senseless spending in order to bankrupt the country and render it helpless, he says that plans are underfoot to place S. A. C. under the auspices of the U. N. , he says they plan to bring about a one world government under socialism, literally destroying the independence of this country.

What do you know about this man -- have you ever heard of him?

I feel almost silly asking this, but is there even a partical of truth in what he says? Any basis whatsoever? Surely if it were true, somebody would get up and tell the story and get the American people fighting mad enough to stop it all immediately.

On the other hand, if its a hundred percent pure lie, why doesn't somebody sue or something to shut him up? Every week the story he tells is just as frightening as

REC-15

62-102576-94

ST-114

12 APR 10 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/77 BY spm-may/p

ack 4-6-62
BS' mjs

8/2

the one he told the week before. Alot of people around here swear by him.

If you can give me any information at all on the subject, I'd certainly appreciate it. He's causing quite a stir around here.

Thank you & God Bless You



b6
b7C

El Paso, Tex.

COPY:nm

4/2/62

Dear Mr. Kennedy,

I hope this letter doesn't get hogged down with your Secretary's secretary. I'd like very much for you to read this yourself.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/02 BY SP3 MAF/ST

up About 5 or 6 weeks ago, a local station began carrying a program called the "Dan Smoot Report." Dan Smoot claims to be an ex-F.B.I. man and special assistant to you.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

34 APR 4 1962 33

The things this fellow says in his broadcast are tantamount to saying that the President of the U.S. is guilty of treason. He says in effect that Kennedy as well as others in high places are deliberately, knowingly, planning the surrender of the sovereignty of this country to the United Nations. He accuses them of senseless spending in order to bankrupt the country and render it helpless. He says that plans are underway to place S.A.C. under the auspices of the U.N., he says

they plan to bring about a one world government under socialism, literally destroying the independence of this country.

What do you know about this man — have you even heard of him?

I feel almost silly asking this, but is there even a particle of truth in what he says? Long basis whatness? Surely if it were true, somebody would get up and tell the story and get the American people fighting mad enough to stop it all immediately.

On the other hand, if it's a hundred percent pure lie, why doesn't somebody see or ~~do~~ something to shut him up? Every week the story he tells is just as frightening as the one he told the week before. A lot of people around here swear by him.

If you can give me any information at all on the subject, I'd certainly appreciate it. It's causing quite a stir around here.

Thank you & God Bless You

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.
APR 4 10 31 AM '62
DIRECTOR



b6
b7c

El Paso, Tex.

April 10, 1962

100-56 100-102571-95
Honorable J. B. Lawrence
Judge
25701 Alto Drive
San Bernardino, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

My dear Judge:

DATE 1/28/97 BY sp7-mac/ep

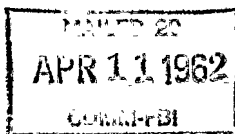
Your letter of April 2, 1962, with enclosure,
has been received.

In response to your inquiries, I would like to
point out that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Admin-
istrative Assistant to the Director." Mr. W. Cleon Skousen
was a clerical employee of the FBI from October 24, 1935,
until June 17, 1940, when he became a Special Agent. He
voluntarily resigned the latter position on October 5, 1951.
Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23,
1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he also submitted his
voluntary resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent.
Howard Dan Smoot is a former SA who resigned following censure, probation
and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC.
He was not recommended for reinstatement. Skousen's services were satis-
factory while he was with the Bureau.

Tolson _____
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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RLR:rjg

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APR 18 1962

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REC'D READING ROOM
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APR 11 4 29 PM '62

APR 11 1962

REC'D FBI
APR 11 1962



25701 Alto Drive
San Bernardino, Calif.

2 April 1962

7D
Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As shown by the inclosed clipping, Mr. Dan Smoot makes much of the fact that he was once your "Administrative Assistant". Similar publicity attends Mr. Cleon Skousen.

As a matter of curiosity, and to the extent that no secrets are involved, I would like to know just what sort of duties these gentlemen performed in the F.B.I., and particularly as your "Assistants".

Very truly yours,

J. B. Lawrence
J. B. Lawrence

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY SP7 mac/ep

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ENCLOSURE

ack
4-10-62
RFR:WFB

CORRESPONDENCE

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34 APR 6 1962

SUNDAYS! *The* **DAN SMOOT** *Report*

Our freedom is his concern. He uses American principles as a yardstick for measuring important issues.

In nine years with the FBI, Dan Smoot spent three and a half years on communist investigations and two years as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

1:30 P M

Channel

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/77 BY SP2 [signature]

ENCLOSURE

62-104476-95

April 11, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/70 BY SP2-MAJ/SP

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b7C

Pasadena, California

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated April 5, 1962, has been received.

In answer to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since he is no longer affiliated with this Bureau and his writings are a personal venture of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I am enclosing publications on the subject of communism prepared by the FBI I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



APR 11 5 53 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

Enclosures (5)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?

Deadly Duel

God and Country or Communism?

Christianity Today Series: The Communist Menace

One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation, and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

DCL:jlw (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TRUE COPY

Pasadena, Calif.
April 5, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

WV-10-1

Dear Sir,

Could you inform me if Dan Smoot did resign from
your Dept. or, was he discharged?

I ask because I am much concerned over the letters he
is mailing to anti-Communist groups who are not well informed
and who are becoming fanatics. He is stirring up hatred between
churches. He causes disrespect and lacks of faith in our Gov.
Are you aware of his letters?

I am an older woman and care little for televisions,
however, I'm told he speaks over that, by what authority?

I thank you for your time.

Sincerely

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

Pasadena, Calif.

[Redacted Address]

b6
b7C

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APR 12 1962

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True copy
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY spm/ndp

RECEIVED

Pasadena, Calif.

April 5, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dept. of Justice Bldg.

Washington, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Could you inform me if Dan Smoot did resign from your Dept. or, was he discharged?

I ask because I am
much concerned over the letters he
is mailing to Anti-Communist
groups who are not well informed
and who are becoming fanatics.
He is stirring up hatred between
churches. He causes disrespect
and lack of faith in our Gov.
Are you aware of his letters?

Stamp. I am an older woman
and can't lift ^{up} for television.
However, I've told her she speaks over
that, by the FBI author. ²⁰
I thank you for your kind. I'm sure

Pasadena, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/00 BY SP9 msc/cw

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ask: DCH! flw
4-11-62
moul



EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

JOHN M. OLIN

Chairman
the Executive Committee

April 14, 1962

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear J. Edgar:

Thanks ever so much for your letter of April 6. You have told me everything I want to know except what kind of a hairpin is Smoot.

What I am principally interested in is with respect to his soundness as an individual. He certainly makes sense in his Smoot Report but I thought perhaps you might be able to give me the lowdown as you are able to evaluate him.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY sp7mad/p

cb

(Dictated by Mr. Olin
Signed in his absence)

REC-19

J. M. Olin

62-102526-97

11 APR 19 1962

No Ack. necessary. Reply
to Director's letter of 4-6-62

EXP. PROC.

APR 16 1962

63 APR 24 1962

The Dan Smoot Report

Ma

DeLoach

[Signature]

[Signature] *TLL*

[Signature]
Hata

REC-12

62-102-77-98

April 23, 1962

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b7C

APR 23 2 57 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Redacted]
Miami 38, Florida

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 18, 1962, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind sentiments and gracious remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

With respect to your inquiry, it has been my long-standing policy to refrain from commenting on matters involving legislation. This Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, and within the Department of Justice the decision as to the desirability or undesirability of legislation is the function of the Attorney General. I regret my inability to be of aid to you and hope you will understand my position.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/20/90 BY SP7 mcl/ep

Enclosures (5)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
The Courage of Free Men
Bulwarks of Liberty

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

RLJ:rjg (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

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Evans _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

57 APR 27 1962

Letter to
4-23-62

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NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The bill she refers to would require that anyone possessing a pistol will have to register it with the FBI. Our objection to this bill has been furnished to the Department. There is no indication at the present time that any action has been taken on this proposed bill.

227 PAN AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
150 S. E. 3RD AVENUE
TELEPHONE: FR 9-2317

POB
"DISEASES"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

April 18, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
506 Old Postoffice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed please find a copy of the March 19, 1962 issue of the Dan Smoot Report. You may have already read this issue, but in case you have not, I would urge you to take a few minutes to do so. This Report makes sense and I know this same procedure has worked in disarming other nations. Mr. Anfuso may be well-meaning in trying to halt robberies, delinquency, etc., but I would appreciate your comments as to the advisability of such a bill.

I would like to take just a minute more of your time to tell you how much my family and I appreciate all you are doing in guarding and protecting this wonderful country of ours. When you feel frustrated, as you must at times, please remember that our prayers and thousands more are with you.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY sp2-may/ep

Miami 38, Florida

REC-12

62-102576-98

APR 19 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 4-23-62
RJR:ajj

lute principles of right and wrong, and that there are certain values in human life worth dying for.

American patriots who love God and their country know that the major threat to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States is the drive toward World Order under a World Authority—which will come immediately after the disarmament of individuals and nations who believe in freedom and independence.

Disarmament, proclaimed as the one absolute good by all internationalists, was the political aim of Nikolai Lenin, father of bolshevism. But Lenin was rather candid about it. He said:

"It is only after we have disarmed the bourgeoisie [that is, the "property-owning class"] that the proletariat [that is, "the workers"], without betraying its world historic mission, can turn its weapons into ploughshares. And that is the way the proletariat will act — but only then, and by no means before." ⁽⁶⁾

The Time Is Now

The men who manage our national affairs are planning the surrender of our nation to an alien world power. The insane fiscal policies of our political leaders have us near the abyss of national bankruptcy.

If either one of these tragedies occurs—surrender of our independence or national bankruptcy—anarchy could very possibly result.

These are times when the people of the United States, individually and nationally, should be thinking not of disarmament but of preparedness.

This is no time for us to start registering our personal firearms with the federal government, if we wish to remain free and independent in an organized society.

The people of the United States should exert such pressure on Congress that Anfuso's Federal Pistol Registration Act will never be reported out of Committee. More than that, the people should demand outright repeal of the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) P. 11, *Keynes At Harvard*, published by Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York
- (2) The history of Roosevelt's conflict with the Supreme Court is from *Undermining The Constitution*, by Thomas James Norton
- (3) "The Proposed Federal Firearm Regulations," *The American Rifleman*, October, 1957
- (4) Same as Footnote Number 3
- (5) See, specifically, the following issues of *The Dan Smoot Report*: "International Control of Education," October 9, 1961; "Strategic Surrender," December 11, 1961; "Super-Patriots," December 25, 1961; "Economic Surrender," in three parts, January 1, 8, and 15, 1962; "Political Surrender," January 22, 1962.
- (6) "Be It Enacted' May Mean Goodbye Guns," pamphlet by the National Rifle Association.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side—the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

of federal restriction, was basic and inalienable. Indeed, this right is so fundamental to freedom that tyranny must follow if it is abrogated.

A free man must have unrestricted right to own and use personal weapons, in the defense of his family, his home, and his own person, against any kind of marauder — whether the marauder be a soldier in an invading army, an agent of an internal political conspiracy, or a common criminal.

If a man loses his *right* to free, lawful use of personal firearms, he loses his individuality as a free agent in a civilized country. He becomes totally dependent (and, therefore, ultimately a slave) upon centralized police authority for protection of his life, liberty, and property.

Milksops, Fainthearts, and Fools

Small firearms have played an important role in the history of the United States. The Pennsylvania long rifle helped us gain our national independence. The Winchester repeating rifle "won the West." The "M 1" Garand semiautomatic rifle was our soldier's basic arm against his mortal enemies during the Second World War and the Korean "Police Action."

The personal firearm, whether handgun, rifle, or shotgun, is designed to kill. Our ancestors found it necessary to develop the efficiency (killing power) of their rifles and handguns as our frontier expanded. There were animals to kill for food; and there were Indians, British, French, and Mexicans who stood in the path of our "manifest destiny."

However television may distort and exaggerate the facts, the West *was* eventually ruled by the Winchester rifle and the Colt sixgun. These fine weapons were the result of an industrial revolution which was, at least in part, spurred by the necessity of developing efficient firearms. The first instance of true mass production was our manufacture of rifles to fight the British. The world owes many mechanical

conveniences — modern automobiles, refrigerators, and other mass-produced items — to the early development of our modern rifle and handgun, which demanded, as a matter of survival, amazing improvements in the steel and machine-tool industries of the United States.

Advocates of restrictive firearms control claim this is all ancient history. These anti-gun crackpots demand, in the name of peace and order, registration of all firearms.

They also contend that, once government outlaws firearms entirely (which would be an inevitable step following compulsory registration) the crime-rate will decline dramatically.

Facts indicate that the opposite would happen. Today, we have more restrictive firearms regulations than ever before in the history of the United States; and today there are more robberies, burglaries, muggings, rapes, and other major crimes than ever before.

We should have learned something as a nation from our melancholy experience with the Volstead Act which tried to outlaw intoxicating beverages. Prohibition prohibited lawful traffic in liquor, and delivered to organized gangsterism the biggest windfall it has ever had.

International Suicide

Beatniks, atheists, and one-worlders say that we are rapidly and inevitably moving toward a World Order; that, in order to survive on this "shrunkened" planet, in an age of hydrogen bombs and intercontinental ballistic missiles, we must disarm and surrender to a World Authority; that anyone who still clings to old-fashioned notions of individualism and nationalism is mentally ill.

But healthy Americans, who persist in regarding themselves as individuals made in the image of God, know that there is a higher purpose in life than mere physical existence — they know that there are eternal and abso-

On which side, "in the event of a future war," would Mr. Anfuso be?

It is suicidal to require the registration of the weapons of citizens in a free country. France had such a law before the Second World War. The nazis confiscated the records and the weapons, making effective resistance impossible, until the British and Americans smuggled weapons in to French patriots.

It was a firearms registration-and-control law, similar to the Anfuso Bill, which enabled communists to disarm Czechoslovak patriots — and thus make the patriots of that country helpless when the communists decided to take over.

Many Americans remember the impassioned pleas of the British for personal firearms to defend their homes and families, in 1940 when a nazi invasion of England seemed imminent. The British had been disarmed by their own government, with severe firearms control regulations, comparable to what the Anfuso Bill proposes now for the United States.

Many Americans also remember that, when our Armies overran Europe toward the end of World War II, we immediately confiscated and used, wherever possible, the lists of people who had been forced by their own government to register their firearms.

In 1939 and 1940, Finland, with a population of only four million (but with an unusually large number of trained riflemen) was able to resist and humiliate the mammoth armies of the USSR, whose population totaled about 170 million.

Switzerland, where most able-bodied men own rifles and know how to use them, spends relatively little on "national defense" and is the only nation of Europe which has enjoyed peace for generations.

Why was Sergeant Alvin York so effective against the Germans in World War I? Because Alvin York had grown up in a free part of the world where a good rifle was a more indispensable part of a man's personal equipment than shoes were!

Mr. Anfuso is right in saying—as Section 2 of his proposed bill does say — that information as to the location of all pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of a war: the information would be indispensable to our enemies, that is. Such firearms registration as Anfuso proposes could help no one *but* the enemies of the United States.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that an American citizenry, well armed with personal firearms, and possessing the knowledge to use them effectively and properly, would provide more defense against invasion by a foreign enemy — or against attempt at overt seizure of power by force from within — than all of the "National Defense" which the Kennedy Administration plans to buy with 52 billion, 690 million dollars in the next fiscal year.

There is abundant evidence that the government of the United States, in the interests of "world peace," is actively plotting the surrender of our country to world communist-socialist control. ⁽¹⁾

The proposed Anfuso Bill fits well into this pattern of surrender. Note that the Bill, while requiring all American citizens to register their pistols with the FBI, specifically exempts United Nations personnel.

If and when the United Nations does gain control of all our nuclear weapons and of our Strategic Air Command, and has control of our educational system and of our economy (as is now being planned by our own government), is there any doubt that UN officialdom would demand the FBI records of all pistol registrations? The United Nations is very unpopular in this country, and UN officials know this. Once in control, they will take immediate steps to disarm every American who is known ever to have spoken critically of the United Nations.

Our forefathers believed that a citizen's right to keep and bear arms, free of any kind

production, receipt, or disposition, at wholesale or retail, of all pistol or revolver ammunition. The ammunition must be described as to manufacturer, type, caliber, and quantity, and the identity of the persons from whom received and to whom sold must be shown.

4. A person purchasing a firearm or handgun ammunition in 'over-the-counter' sales must acknowledge receipt thereof in his own handwriting in the prescribed record.

5. Any Internal Revenue officer shall have the authority to examine the books, papers, and records kept by a manufacturer or dealer and to examine his premises and stock during regular business hours in the daytime or whenever such premises may be open at night. ⁽⁴⁾

Thus, the 75th Congress of 1938, which enacted the original Federal Firearms Act, opened a Pandora's box of horrors for all Americans who love their freedom. The 1957 Treasury Department orders (proclaimed under the authority of the 1938 Firearms Act) were modified before full implementation; but, if it had been fully enforced, the Treasury Department's new administrative law would have permitted agents of the Internal Revenue Service, without warrant, to enter and search the private premises and property of dealers in firearms and ammunition, a clear violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which ensures freedom from unreasonable federal search and seizure without warrant. The regulation is a clear infringement on the right to keep and bear arms as stated in the Second Amendment to the Constitution.

All the Treasury Department did to "enact" this "law" was to announce it in the *Federal Register*. That's all! No debate, no consultation among political constituents, no roll calls, and no executive signing the "bill" into law.

The *Federal Register*, the virtual statute book of the Washington bureaucracies, is not readily accessible to the public, and can generally be understood only by an expert trained in legal jargon.

Hence, there was no publicity concerning the Treasury Department's new firearms control regulations in 1957. They would have gone into effect on July 1, 1957, if a trained agent of a national gun club had not seen them in the *Register*. A few firearms organizations and patriotic groups publicized the facts; and a howl of public indignation persuaded the Treasury Department to withdraw its new "law."

This was a shallow and temporary victory, because the Federal Firearms Act is still on the statute books, "authorizing" the Secretary of the Treasury to proclaim new firearms control "laws" at any time.

And the Anfuso Bill, now before Congress, is even more sinister than the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

Analysis of the Anfuso Bill

Section 2 of Mr. Anfuso's Bill states that the "unrecorded possession of pistols imposes a burden on commerce because it facilitates the use of pistols to carry out crimes involving goods in commerce."

Criminals do not now (and will not if Mr. Anfuso's bill is passed) legally buy and dutifully register their guns. Weapons used by hoodlums in the organized underworld are generally stolen from National Guard or police armories, or are smuggled in from foreign countries. Most guns used in major crimes are stolen from somewhere. If a gunman cannot steal a weapon, he can make one. A trained ten-year-old boy can fabricate a deadly weapon from an old automobile radio antenna, a few pieces of scrap metal, a block of wood, and a few rubber bands.

Section 2 of the Anfuso Bill also says:

"... in the event of a future war involving the United States, information as to the number, location, and types of pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of such a war."

"among the several states," whatever we do, and that we must accept the benevolent interference provided, no matter what the cost.

Federal Firearms Act

One of the most dangerous — but least noticed — of the laws which stretch the meaning of "interstate commerce" into infinity is the Federal Firearms Act of 1938. Here, in brief, are the basic provisions of this law:

1. A person or firm engaged in the manufacture or importation of firearms or ammunition for purpose of sale is required to be licensed by the Treasury Department.

2. A person engaged in the business of selling firearms or ammunition or components thereof, or a person engaged in the business of repairing firearms, is required to be similarly licensed.

3. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition to any person known to be under indictment or to have been convicted of a crime of violence or to be a fugitive from justice.

4. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport in interstate or foreign commerce any stolen firearm or ammunition.

5. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport, or knowingly receive in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm from which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, obliterated, or altered.

6. It is unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or licensed dealer to ship or otherwise transport any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce to a person in any state the laws of which require that a license be obtained for the purchase of such firearm, unless such license is exhibited to such manufacturer or dealer by the prospective purchaser.

7. Licensed dealers must maintain such permanent records of importation, shipment, and other disposal of firearms and ammunition as the Secretary shall prescribe.

8. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. ⁽³⁾

Though their effectiveness is highly doubtful, Provisions 3, 4, 5, and 6 do come under the legal domain of the United States Congress.

Provision number 1, requiring all persons engaged in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition to be licensed by the Treasury Department can be in accordance with the Constitution only in so far as these manufacturers sell and ship *outside* the boundaries of their respective states. The same applies to dealers and repairers of firearms (gunsmiths): there are, however, relatively few dealers in firearms and ammunition who do business outside the boundaries of their states. Nowhere in the Constitution is Congress given authority to require these people (who deal in the manufacture, repair, and sale of ammunition and firearms within their own states) to be licensed by any agency of the federal government.

The most dangerous and illegal provisions in the Federal Firearms Act are the last two, numbers 7 and 8, as listed above. These two provisions empower the Secretary of the Treasury to *legislate* any law, affecting all manufacturers, gunsmiths, and dealers in firearms and ammunition, which the Secretary may at any time "deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the law."

On May 3, 1957, the Secretary of the Treasury took advantage of the powers inherent in the old 1938 law. On this date, the Treasury Department announced a new regulation effective July 1st, 1957. Here are the important provisions of that regulation:

1. Each manufacturer or importer of a firearm shall identify it by stamping in a manner not readily obliterated or altered, the name and location of the manufacturer or importer, and the serial number, caliber, and the model of the firearm.

2. Manufacturers' and dealers' records of receipt and disposal of firearms must be retained *permanently* on the premises until discontinuance of business by the licensee.

3. A manufacturer or dealer must maintain on the premises complete records of the

On April 12, 1937 — two months and one week after Roosevelt's Court-packing message to Congress — the Supreme Court found the National Labor Relations Act to be constitutional, although the law was patently as unconstitutional as others which the Court had previously invalidated. ⁽²⁾

The NLRA decision of April 12, 1937, removed constitutional restraints and opened the way for the establishment of government-by-administrative-agencies.

The National Labor Relations Act created an administrative agency, known as the National Labor Relations Board, and granted to that Board vague and almost limitless power to make, enforce, interpret, and adjudicate "administrative laws" — that is, rules and regulations proclaimed by the Board itself — governing the relationships between employers and their employees. Since that time, Congress has created a bewildering number of similar administrative agencies which control most of the activities of all the people. The result has been almost total abandonment of the profoundly important constitutional principle that the powers of government must be separated.

The Constitution separated the federal government into three distinct branches — executive, legislative, judicial — giving each a check on the other, and prohibiting each from encroachment upon the authority of another.

Congress was to make the laws. The Presidency was to administer the laws. And the Courts were to determine whether the laws complied with the original intent of the Constitution and to judge, impartially, alleged violations of the laws.

The system of administrative law eliminates this principle of separation of powers, and sets up an autocracy which can become as evil as anything ever conceived by the nazis or communists.

Congress makes a vague grant of power to bureaucrats in the administrative agencies, enabling them to make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the laws which they are supposed to administer and enforce. Their "administrative" rules and regulations have the force of law; and the bureaucrats can change the "law" any time they wish, without consulting anyone. All they have to do is promulgate a new rule or regulation and publish it in the *Federal Register*. It then is a binding law.

What happens when a citizen, or a business firm, runs afoul of one of these "laws"? The bureaucrats who made the "law" are the ones who bring the charges. They investigate their own charges. They make determinations of guilt or innocence (frequently without even letting the accused know that he has been accused) and they arbitrarily assess penalties.

This system of administrative law has developed, in large part, since the Supreme Court decision in the National Labor Relations Act on April 12, 1937. Another evil which has flowed from that decision is the reinterpretation of the meaning of the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution.

Since 1937, the United States Supreme Court has stretched the meaning of "interstate commerce" to embrace almost every kind of human activity.

An Indiana farmer who raises wheat to feed his own livestock is said to be engaged in interstate commerce, because the wheat *might have moved in interstate commerce* if he had not used it on the farm.

An elevator operator in Poughkeepsie is operating a vehicle engaged in interstate commerce, because there is a pocketknife firm on the third floor which sells to dealers out of state and whose customers use the elevator.

The federal government, calling *black white*, has decided in its ambitious desire to take care of us all, that we all deal in commerce

a single-shot weapon, a revolver, or an auto-loading or an automatic firing weapon. . . .

"EXEMPTIONS

"SECTION 7. This Act shall not be deemed to require the filing of a registration statement —

"(1) by any person with respect to any pistol rightfully in his possession which is owned by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or the United Nations;

"(2) by any manufacturer or dealer with respect to any pistol in his possession because of his being a manufacturer or dealer."

The Constitution

The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads, in full:

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution states:

"The Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

This is the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution.

Constitutional Guarantees Destroyed

In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President, and soon revealed an apparent desire to revamp our system of government and to make it over in the image of socialist governments abroad. The Congress seemed eager only to do whatever Roosevelt demanded. But the Supreme Court had not changed with the violent political winds of those troubled times. The "nine old men" on the Court tried to interpret laws of the New Deal Congress in the light of clear constitutional provisions. Roosevelt gradually changed the complexion

of the Court by filling vacancies with such men as Felix Frankfurter, a leader of the socialist movement in the United States. ⁽¹⁾ But the Supreme Court justices did not die and vacate their offices fast enough to please Roosevelt. The thinking of jurists appointed by previous Presidents continued to dominate the Court; and the Court continued to declare substantial portions of Roosevelt's New Deal unconstitutional.

In May, 1935, the Supreme Court held Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA) to be unconstitutional. In January, 1936, the Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In May, 1936, the Court invalidated the Bituminous Coal Act (empowering the federal government to supervise the coal industry).

On February 5, 1937, Roosevelt sent his "Court packing" message to Congress. Roosevelt asked Congress to enact a Bill (which his Brain Truster's had already written) enabling the President to appoint a new Supreme Court justice for each incumbent who reached age 70 and failed to retire. At the time, there were six Supreme Court justices aged 70 or older, who would not retire and make room for the "Roosevelt Judges." Roosevelt's Court-packing bill would also have enabled him to increase Supreme Court membership to fifteen, by appointing six new judges favorable to the New Deal.

Congress rejected Roosevelt's proposal; and the packing of the Court had to await the passage of time. Eventually, as the "nine old men" died, Roosevelt replaced them with fabian socialists until the Supreme Court became what it is today — an oligarchy of men who twist and distort the meaning of our Constitution to serve the cause of the socialist revolution.

Long before this happened, however, Roosevelt had actually prevailed against the Supreme Court. His *threat*, in 1937, to pack the Court intimidated a majority of the Court into submission.

THE

Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

Vol. 8, No. 12

(Broadcast 345)

March 19, 1962

Dallas, Texas

RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

On January 3, 1961, United States Representative Victor L. Anfuso (Democrat, New York) introduced a bill before the House (designated HR 613) which, if passed, would require all American citizens to register all their handguns with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Bill is still pending before the House Judiciary Committee; and there are disturbing indications of recent efforts to have it reported out for a vote.

Here are the essential portions of the Bill:

"A Bill to require the filing of a registration statement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to each pistol possessed by any private person in the United States. . . .

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Pistol Registration Act.' . . .

"SECTION 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that (1) the unrecorded possession of pistols imposes a burden on commerce because it facilitates the use of pistols to carry out crimes involving goods in commerce and the assaulting, wounding, and killing of individuals engaged in commerce; (2) in the event of a future war involving the United States, information as to the number, location, and types of pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of such a war. It is, therefore, the purpose of this Act to establish a Federal Program for the registration of pistols which shall be administered by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. . . .

"SECTION 3. . . .

"(1) The term 'person' includes any individual, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

"(2) The term 'pistol' means any weapon having a barrel of less than twelve inches in length from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, whether

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April 25, 1962

REC-34

62-11-27-99

[Redacted]

News Director
WLOF TV
Orlando, Florida

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b6
b7C

FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM

APR 25 3 13 PM '62

Dear [Redacted]

Your communication of April 23rd has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signature]

1 - Tampa - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning [Redacted]. He teletyped the Bureau 1-17-62 and made inquiry concerning Major [Redacted] and asked if the Bureau cooperated with [Redacted] SAC, Tampa personally contacted [Redacted] advised him of the confidential nature of Bureau files and that [Redacted] did not have access to confidential information through the Bureau.

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b7C

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JH:brd
(4)

APR 25 1962
REC'D

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 23 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

THIS IS FBI WA 0711

THIS IS WLOF TV ORLANDO OR 7015

4-23-62

PERSONNEL RECORDS DIV

DAN SMOOT, DALLAS TEXAS, LISTED AS JOINING FBI IN 1942.

SAYS IN 1946 TRANSFERRED FROM CLEVELAND TO FBI STAFF IN WASHINGTON,
AS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO J. EDGAR HOOVER. ~~IF IT ISN'T A~~

~~XXXXXX~~ IF IT ISN,T A VIOLATION COULD YOU TELL US WHAT MR. SMOOT,S
DUTIES WERE IN WASHINGTON AND WHAT THE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, MEANS
RESPECTFULLY

TV NEWS DIRECTOR WLOF TV ORLANDO

b6
b7C

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ST-113

13 APR 26 1962

END

1-52 PM OK FBI WA DA

mmul
K

ack
4-25-62
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1-24-62
11-24-62
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62-102576-99

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-23-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: b6
b7C

BETHESDA, MARYLAND

On April 20, 1962 telephoned locally to FBI Headquarters and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section.

② She advised that she is a subscriber to the "Dan Smoot Reports," and she has noted that Smoot was formerly a Special Agent of the FBI. She was calling to find out whether or not Smoot was, in fact, ever employed by the Bureau.

She was informed that Smoot was formerly a Special Agent of the FBI but that certainly does not constitute an endorsement of his present activities. She advised that she simply wished to verify Smoot's former affiliation with the Bureau.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with ^{b6}
^{b7C}

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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62-107576-100
10 APR 25 1962

JWO'B:vc nlc
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53 MAY 2 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-10

62-1150101

May 2, 1962

MAY 7 11 07 AM '62
FBI
RECEIVING ROOM

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Orlando, Florida

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 26, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/81 BY SP1-awf/af

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JCF:rc
(3)

MAILED 20
MAY 2 - 1962
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
MAY 8 1962

STANDARD
MAY 3 1962
REC'D CIVIL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

[Redacted]

Orlando, Florida

April 26, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We recently had Dan Smoot as a speaker here in Orlando. He was accepted by most of us at face value, and we had no doubt as to his published credentials. His "Dan Smoot Report" says the following in his biography "he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." A local TV station in an editorial says that this is not true.

I would like to know directly from you if this was his job, and if not, what was his title?

Dan Smoot spoke very highly of you, and I share his respect one hundred percent.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted Signature]

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DATE 7/24/77 BY SP7 mcl/pt

EXP. PROC.

33 APR 30 1962

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REC-10

EL-102

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MAY 30 11 35 AM '62

MAY 30 1962

F.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

XEROX
MAY 3 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

ACK 5-2-62
JCF/nc

REC-40

May 3, 1962

Brockton, Massachusetts

b6
b7c

Dear

I have received your letter of April 29, 1962.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In this connection, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/24/00 BY sp1 mcl/pj



NOTE: Only reference identifiable with correspondent was outgoing letter to him of 3-27-62. No reprint material being furnished.

JCF:js* (3)

MAY 11 1962

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 3 3 41 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

TRUE COPY



Brockton, Mass

April 29/62

b6
b7C

To J Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

It seems hard to understand the skeptics whom I run across in my acquaintances, but nevertheless they are there. I myself feel that many of them, because they do not take the time to study & ascertain facts for themselves, & by the barrage of left Philosophy by the newspapers & news media are really confused & refuse to express an opinion & because of this I write. There have been several who doubt the veracity & Integrity of the Dan Smoot Report & his Reporting that I write, If It is possible, because of your Knowledge & Stature In the fight against communism. Several have said that if J Edgar Hoover were to express his personal opinion in favor of Dan Smoot & the report they would look into the fight against communism So I write asking you for this personal verification of Dan Smoot. Which will make it a lot easier for me to gather into a Study group Staunch anti-communist well Informed people to answer the challenge of communism. I use the Dozen candles in the American Opinion The Dan Smoot Report. National Review. The Booklet's of H. U. A. C. & your own from the Gov't printing office also - Tract's from Committee of one million & others which seem to verify one another considerably. Hoping to receive further guidance in your letter I remain

Respectfully yours,



b6
b7C

P. S. I almost forgot I also use the Congressional Record.

SWJr.

17c-628
5-2-62

ack
5-3-62
10-1-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/07 BY sp7 mwp/ep

gcf



April 29 / 62

b6
b7c

Brockton, Mass

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/17 BY SP7 mcl/ep

To J Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

It seems hard to understand the skeptics whom I run across in my acquaintances, but nevertheless they are there. I myself feel that many of them, because they do not take the time to study & ascertain facts for themselves, & by the barrage of left Philosophy by the newspapers & news media are really confused & refuse to express an opinion & because of this I write. There have been several who doubt the veracity & integrity of the Dan Smoot Report & his reporting that I write, if it is possible, because of your knowledge & stature in the fight against communism, General have said that if J Edgar Hoover were to express his personal opinion in favor of Dan Smoot & the report they would look into the fight against communism.

EXP. PROC.

39 MAY

EX-114

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MAY 1 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

1 to - 62
5-2-62
K

So I write asking you for this personal verification of Dan Smoot. Which will make it a lot easier for me to gather into a study group staunch anti-Communist well informed people to answer the challenge of Communism. I use The Dozen candles in The American Opinion. The Dan Smoot Report. National Opinion. The Booklet's of H.U.A.C. & your own from the Gov't printing office also - Trust's from Committee of one million & others which seem to verify one another considerably. Hoping to receive further guidance in your letter I remain ~~Sincerely~~

Respectfully Yours -



b6
b7C

P.S. I almost forgot I also use The Congressional Record.

Scdj.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

FROM : SAC, Tampa (80-150-22)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

DATE: 4/25/62

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

A news article appearing in the 4/19/62 issue of the "Cocoa Tribune," published in Cocoa, Florida, captioned "Dan Smoot to Speak in Orlando," was furnished to the Bureau separately. I thought the Bureau would be interested in knowing that SMOOT spoke at the American Legion Home in Orlando on Friday night, 4/20/62.

A [redacted] Orlando, Florida, advised one of our resident agents in Orlando that he attended the afore-said meeting and that he was in complete accord with SMOOT's statements. He added that a local radio personality, [redacted] was in the audience and that after SMOOT's talk [redacted] bitterly criticized SMOOT on the air, and in addition had some students from Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, with him on the program. He said that during SMOOT's talk [redacted] and some of the students from Rollins College turned against SMOOT and that their remarks brought forth angry comments from the listening audience.

b6
b7c

[redacted] This is a question-and-answer type thing where people in the listening audience call in and ask questions and [redacted] and other people on his panel answer the questions.

2 Bureau
1 Tampa
JFS:KH
(3)

EX-108

REC-4

62 102576-103

5 MAY 2 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/4/77 BY SP1 mac/ep

CRIME RECORDS

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 24

May 9, 1962

EX-133

Honorable John F. Baldwin
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/82 BY SP2 msp/ep

My dear Congressman:

I received your letter of May 7th, with enclosure, and it is a pleasure to furnish you the comments you requested.

In line with our long-standing policy, we cannot make any statement regarding articles which we have not prepared. However, I would like to point out that pursuant to Executive Order 10450, commonly referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program, the FBI is charged with checking against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants, appointees and employees of the State Department and all other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. When allegations of possible disloyalty exist--whether disclosed by this check of our files or by other sources--it is our responsibility to conduct an investigation. Our reports in these cases are transmitted to the interested Federal agencies for their review and decisions as to action. You may be sure this Bureau is continuing to handle its responsibilities with the same dispatch and thoroughness that have characterized our investigations in the past.

I firmly believe it is vital that our citizens should make a determined effort to gain a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist conspiracy so that they may effectively resist its influence. At the same time, it is imperative that opposition to this menace be conducted in a calm, rational and thoroughly accurate manner.

I have always felt that loyal Americans acting through their civic, labor, religious, educational and similar organizations, constitute one of our most effective weapons for overcoming the menace of communism.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JH:sh (4)

continued next page

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
MAY 14 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable John F. Baldwin

Information relating to subversive activities, however, should be investigated by authorities delegated this responsibility. Such data should be reported to the nearest office of the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature you may want to forward to your constituent. Some of it contains suggestions all of us can use in fighting communism. The item you sent with your communication is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

Correspondent's enclosure
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line

OTHER 77 Civ.999

NOTE: Congressman Baldwin was elected to Congress in November, 1954, (Republican-California). Our relations with him have been somewhat limited but generally cordial. One [redacted]

[redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. The Congressman's enclosure was a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" relating to alleged subversion in the State Department. After setting forth a number of older cases concerning well-known individuals who have been exposed, Smoot urges that citizens demand that their Congressman support the so-called Roudebush Resolution introduced by Congressman Richard L. Roudebush (Republican-Indiana) ~~introduced~~ 1-18-62 asking for an investigation of the State Department.

JOHN F. BALDWIN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
Room 321
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
PHONE: CAPITOL 4-3121
EXT. 5511

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1962

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
REPRESENTATIVE:
THOMAS W. RILEY
447 TENTH STREET
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA
PHONE: BEACON 3-6343

SOLANO COUNTY
REPRESENTATIVE:
MRS. LOUIS FUNK

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My constituent, Mr. Earl Clemons, Route 2, Box 970, Brentwood, California, has forwarded to me the attached copy of the "Dan Smoot Report" for February 12, 1962, entitled "Subversion and the State Department."

Mr. Clemons is anxious to see that this report is forwarded to you and is particularly anxious to know how the ordinary citizen can assist you in your efforts to eliminate Communists from governmental agencies. I should appreciate receiving a reply from you which I may forward to Mr. Clemons.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/78 BY SP7 MAC/UP

JFB/mas

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BALDWIN
Member of Congress

ENCLOSURE
(Returned)

REC- 24

62-102576-104

17 MAY 15 1962

MAY 14 1962
2 25 PM '62
INLET DIA
REC'D

62-101827-1
MAY 8 1962
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Bell, Calif.
May 1, 1962
Whose Day?

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Just a note. Have often wanted to write you concerning my favorite subject - Dan Smoot, but have hesitated to take up precious time from your busy schedule, though I know you would be thrilled to see the tremendous crowds our boy draws when he makes his annual appearance at Dr. Fifield's Freedom Club at First Congregational Church here in Los Angeles. The dinner reservation tickets are all sold out months in advance and he not only fills the Sanctuary (1776) including balconies, but also the overflow rooms. Receives numerous standing ovations and is dearly loved by the patriots in this area. To my knowledge there were only 2 others that could (through the sleepy years) pull a crowd comparable to his and one was Joe McCarthy and the other [redacted] The more recent crowd puller was Robt. Welch. Just thought you might like to hear something like this for a change.

b6
b7C

On the other hand, people are disturbed about this dictatorship administration using your Dept. as its own private Gestapo agency. Is there anything you can do to prevent this? Yes, I know how viciously the invisible operates, but surely you can figure out something before it's too late!

Thank you for your many years of good service.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/87 BY SP7 MAC/gf

Most sincerely,

[redacted signature box]

Bell, Calif.

EX-133

62-10576-105

REC-15

4 MAY 14 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

COPY: [unclear]

Handwritten notes:
Matter to be [unclear]
5-8-62
9/1/62

Bell, Calif.
May 1, 1962
Whose Day?

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.

Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/81 BY SP2 muf/g

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Just a note. Have often wanted to write you concerning my favorite subject - Dan Smoot, but have hesitated to take up precious time from your busy schedule, though I know you would be thrilled to see the tremendous crowds our boy draws when he makes his annual appearance at Dr. Fife's Freedom Club at First Congregational Church here in Los Angeles. The dinner reservation tickets are all sold out months in advance and he not only fills the Sanctuary (1776) including balconies, but

also the overflow rooms. Receives numerous standing ovations and is dearly loved by the patriots in this area. To my knowledge there were only 2 others that could (through the sleepy years) pull a crowd comparable to his and one was Joe McCarthy and the other [redacted] The more recent crowd puller was Robt. Welch. Just thought you might like to hear something like this for a change.

b6
b7C

On the other hand; people are disturbed about this dictatorship administration using your Dept. as its own private Gattago agency. Is there anything you can do to prevent this? Yes, I know how viciously the invisible operates, but surely you can figure out something before it's too late! Thank you for your many years of good service.

Yr. + sincere

[redacted]
Bell, Calif.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach*

DATE: May 8, 1962

FROM : D. C. Morrell *an*SUBJECT:

BELL, CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Mythical
 b6
 b7C

Captioned individual wrote 5-1-62 and advised of the large crowd attending Dr. Fifiield's Freedom Club at the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles, California, when former Agent Dan Smoot spoke.

She states that people are disturbed "about this dictatorship administration using your Department as its own private Gestapo agency."

The only reference to correspondent in Bufiles is a lengthy letter from her in November 1959 in which she mentioned Dan Smoot, former Senator Joseph McCarthy and discussed other general matters. This letter was acknowledged by form thanking her for sending her observations.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of correspondent's derogatory statements concerning the administration and the statement that the Bureau is being used as a "Gestapo agency," her letter should not be acknowledged.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/77 BY SP7 MAC/SP

JH:pdh
 (2) *pdh*

EX-133

REC-15

MAY 14 1962

51 MAY 21 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT *all*

REC-28

62-102576-107

May 23, 1962

 Sarasota, Florida
Dear
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/24/87 BY SP7 mac/ep
b6
b7CFBI
READING ROOM

MAY 24 3 33 PM '62

Your communication dated May 20, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I welcome the opportunity to make it perfectly clear that former Special Agents of the FBI are not necessarily experts on communism. Some of them have sought to capitalize on their former employment with this Bureau for the purpose of establishing themselves as such authorities. I am firmly convinced there are too many self-styled experts on communism, without valid credentials, and without any access whatsoever to classified, factual data, who are engaging in rumormongering and hurling false and wholly unsubstantiated allegations against people whose views differ from their own. Such activity makes more difficult the task of the professional investigator.

Enclosed is some material I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

Note & encs next page

DCL:jpp (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
 Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Deadly Duel
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
FBI Jurisdiction Does Not Cover Making Evaluations
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Spelling of his name verified by telephone check.

5/20/62

Dear Sir,

I have before me copies of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, emanating from Dallas, Texas. They strike me as a pretty violent tirade of extreme right charges and propaganda. Where does he fit into our image of Americans? Are his extreme views truthful, false, innuendo & who is his supporting angel?

Gratefully yours--

[Redacted]

Sarasota, Florida

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY SP7 mac/ep

Jack

REC-28 62-102576-107

13 MAY 28 1962

ack: 5-23-62

DEL: jps

1 TC 5-22-62 jps

nmf

5/22/62

Dear Sir,

I have before me copies of the
AMN STOOT REPORT emanating from Dallas,
Texas. They strike me as a pretty violent
tirade of extreme Right charges and
propaganda. What does he fix into
our image of Americans? Are his ex-
treme views truthful, false, untruthful?
Who is his supporting angel?

b6
b7C

Act. 5-23-62

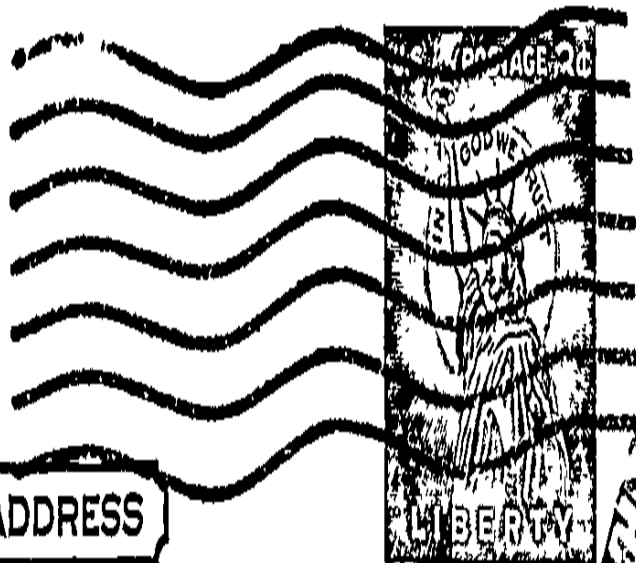
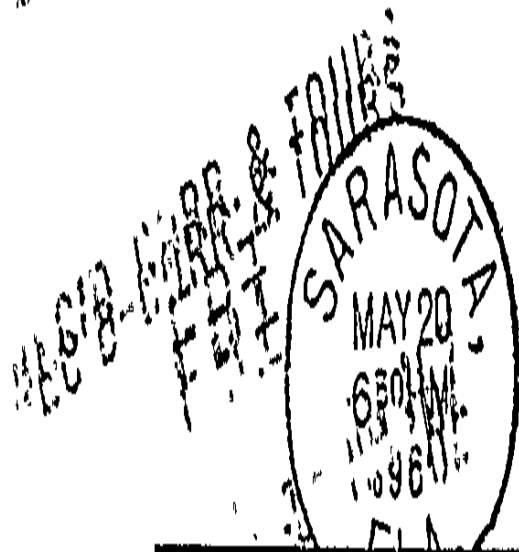
DCh: jps

AMN

ITC 5-22-62 jps



[Faint, illegible handwritten text]



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Fed. Bur. Investigation
Washington

RESPONDENCE
MAY 23 1936

JEH

EX 100
REC- 63

62-102546-108

July 20, 1962

Lieutenant Colonel [redacted]

USA, (Retired)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Colonel [redacted]

Your letter of July 17, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In this connection, information contained in our files is maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to your inquiry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/80 BY sp7 mac/ep

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles.

RMW:bsw*
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

edm
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 20 19 29 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

REC-63
JUL 20 1962
NW

July 17, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please advise me as to the FBI classification of "The Dan Smoot Report"
issued weekly at Dallas, Texas by Dan Smoot? I believe it to be an ardent advocate of
Constitutional Government, definitely anti-communist and dedicated to the best interests
of Freedom for the United States. However, since I have heard criticism of Dan
Smoot as being communist inclined and that the Dan Smoot Report ~~main~~ objective was to
create division within loyal citizens, I deemed it prudent to verify this publication's
status with the F.B.I.

I certainly do not wish to subscribe to a publication that is any way connected
with Communist objectives, Counter Intelligence False Fronts, or otherwise.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

[Redacted] Lt.Col., USA Ret,

0-447770

[Redacted]
Manassas, Va.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

REC-63

62-102576-108

12 JUL 23 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PAW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6/22/62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 10567. Congressman Rousselot, (R) California, spoke in opposition to H. R. 11222, the general farm bill. Mr. Rousselot stated "The reasons for my opposition to the Government-managed approach to agriculture which the bill proposes can best be summed up in an article written by a former FBI agent, Dan Smoot, in his report of June 11, 1962, entitled 'Communizing and Corrupting Agriculture.'" Mr. Rousselot included the text of the article with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/83 BY sp2 muf/gj

62-102-576 -
NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 6 1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6/21/62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Original filed in: 66-1731-1

June 19, 1962

62-102576



Redding, California

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/83 BY SP2 waf/y

b6
b7c

Your letter postmarked June 11, 1962, has been received, and I want to thank you for your generous observations concerning my work.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment in the manner you suggested.

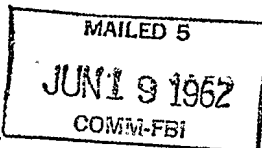
Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI, and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not reflect those of the FBI in any manner.

In view of your interest in communism, I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

Enclosures and Note on Next Page: I

CJJ:cjk
(3)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

XEROX

JUN 21 1962

3 JUN 27 1962 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-3862-11

JUN 19 4 44 PM '62
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 19 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like some information on a book I have acquired. Some friends of mine read it and said it was written by Communists. I was hoping you could supply me with some information on it.

The title of the book is

RED FOG OVER AMERICA
By William Guy Carr

Sponsored by

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN LAYMEN

77 Otter Crescent Toronto Ontario

Publications Committee 60 Talbot Road Willowdale, Ontario.

I listen to Dan Smoot every week and think he is a real American. If more people were more like him the U.S. wouldn't be in such a fix. I have heard that he once worked with you, and you and he are good friends? Could you supply me with some information on him? I know that you are doing everything in your power to fight against the Reds, even though it is a tough battle I know that you will help lead America to freedom. Keep it up and may God bless you.



Redding, California

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-38603/2

62-102576
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 1962

nm
ack 6-19-62
CJD:cjs
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/83 BY 97-201/9

JUN 20 1962

EX-107
JUN 21 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7c

Enclosures (5)

Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?

Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism

Deadly Duel

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. William Guy Carr, author of "Red Fog Over America" which contains many anti-Semitic ideas and basic fascist theories, and Dan Smoot are well known to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-27-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell *Dem/gcu*SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/24/88 BY SP1/med/ef

Reference is made to Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont memo dated 7-25-62 captioned "Former Special Agent, Dan Smoot" requesting that a letter be prepared for the Attorney General's signature answering an inquiry from Congressman James Roosevelt.

Howard D. Smoot entered on duty 3-23-42 as a Special Agent and resigned 6-15-51. During his tenure as an Agent, he served as a supervisor at the Bureau in the General Investigative Division from 10-31-46 to 2-15-47, and in the Crime Records Division from the latter date until 11-30-48, when he was transferred to the Dallas Office. There is no indication in his personnel file that the Director has ever made the statement that Smoot "never worked on internal security matters for the Bureau" as indicated by James Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Smoot performed general investigative duties in the field and his performance rating dated 3-31-44 indicates he was assigned to the "Communist Squad" of the Cleveland Office. *87*

Since leaving the Bureau, Smoot has become quite controversial because of his activities on behalf of H. L. Hunt, Texas oil millionaire and his publishing of the "Dan Smoot Report" which takes a conservative attitude toward controversial subjects.

The Bureau's relationship with Congressman Roosevelt (Democrat-California) has not been particularly cordial and he has on occasion made derogatory statements concerning the Director and the Bureau. Congressman Roosevelt has vigorously opposed the House Committee on Un-American Activities and has attempted to lead a movement to refuse Congressional funds for the continuation of that Committee. *62-102576-109*

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that attached letter be furnished by your office (Mr. DeLoach) to the office of the Attorney General for the Attorney General's signature. *sent 7-30-62*

Enclosure 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
 JH:blc (6) 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure

PERS. REC. UNIT

SENT DIRECTOR
 FOR APPROVAL
 7-27-62

EX-108

REC-5

AUG 1 1962

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....
Director, FBI.....
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....
Director, Office of Alien Property.....
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Special Assistant for Public Information
Records Administration Office

XXXXXX

For the attention of

[Redacted Box]

b6
b7C

Would you please have an appropriate
reply prepared for the A. G.'s
signature.

REMARKS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED afo
DATE 2/24/82 BY sp2 mar/ep

THE D. I. REPORT
C
O
P
Y

0738
10 10TH 100

10 10TH 100

July 10, 1962

AIR MAIL

Indianapolis 3, Indiana

Dear [redacted]

[redacted] sent me your letter to him, dated June 30, 1962, in which you mention a former FBI man who advised you not to take me seriously because I had "a nervous condition." The implication seems to be that I was let out of the FBI, because I was some kind of nut. There have been other rumors that I was fired from the FBI for stealing. All the rumors, including the one you heard, are false. After 9 years and three months in the FBI, I was still an Agent in good standing when I resigned voluntarily in June, 1951--under no kind of threat or pressure to do so. I resigned because I wanted to change my occupation and settle my family permanently in Dallas.

I have never before seen any possibility of tracing any of these false rumors to their source. With your help, I may be able to trace the one you heard. Could you give me the name and address of the ex-FBI man who made the remark about me? I want to ask him to explain.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/80 BY sp1/mj/ep

Cordially,

Dan Sacot

DS:bjc

cc:

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-44

JUL 27 1962

EXP. PROC.

JUL 11 1962

JUL 10 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CORPT

January 17, 1962

REC-34

Scottsdale, Arizona

Dear

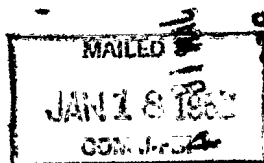
Your letter of January 2, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing. I am pleased to learn that your wife and you found the address I delivered on receipt of the Criss Award of Interest, and I am grateful for your gracious comments regarding it.

The honor bestowed on me was, of course, actually a tribute to the many fine men and women who, through their loyal and dedicated service, have made the FBI the organization it is today. It is our hope that our future efforts will continue to merit your approbation.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of the complete text of my acceptance remarks, together with some material on the general subject of communism you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)

Enclosures and NOTE on next page

1 - Phoenix - Enclosure
ATTENTION SAC: (See next page)

RLR:jse

(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

XEROX

AUG 15 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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FBI
JAN 18 9 32 AM '62

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-100000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/0 BY sp2 mac/ep

[REDACTED]

ATTENTION SAC: ReBuairtel 12-21-61 regarding correspondent. You were instructed to have correspondent contacted and his letter orally acknowledged, and that he be advised there is no truth to any statement that Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. Further, that Smoot had been employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from 3-23-42 until 6-15-51 when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. You were specifically instructed to point out to [REDACTED] that the FBI does not furnish evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of an individual and since Smoot was no longer connected with the FBI we could not comment regarding his activities subsequent to leaving the FBI. Based on information set forth in correspondent's letter of 1-2-62, apparently you went beyond Bureau instructions, or at least correspondent gained the impression that you were giving Smoot a clean bill of health.

b6
b7C

By 1-22-62 you should advise the Bureau exactly what you told [REDACTED] and your explanation if you went beyond Bureau instructions. Under no circumstances should you recontact correspondent.

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)

The Faith to be Free

Faith in God: Our Answer to Communism

4-17-61 Statement re Internal Security

The Communist Party, USA

The Communist Party Line

b6

b7C

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Director in December, 1961, to inquire whether Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party, in addition to his capacity with the FBI. The Phoenix SAC was instructed to orally acknowledge this letter and advise correspondent as to Smoot's association with the FBI. This contact was confirmed by the SAC in airtel of 12-29-61. The main body of correspondent's letter pertains to this contact by the SAC and is therefore being ignored. The article in "Human Events" which correspondent refers to was written by Willard Edwards, Capitol Hill correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune." The article is very laudatory of the Director and the FBI and cites cases of Harry Dexter White and Rosenbergs, denoting how the FBI was alert to the communist threat and fulfilled its duties by alerting interested agencies.

Jan. 2, 1962.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your very prompt action on my inquiry as to whether Dan Smoot was or had been a communist. Your agent in Phoenix, [redacted] called me and assured me that Dan Smoot was not a communist, and had not been fired from the F.B.I. for his pro-communist activities. [redacted] further stated that he would affirm to anyone that Dan Smoot was not pro-communist.

With this information, I went back to my original source of the slander, and started the truth back on the same path that it had traveled, only in reverse.

As result of your efforts, two families are now reading Dan Smoot Reports, and one family is reading Human Events.

Speaking of Human Events, their article about you in the last issue was most interesting. You have a very frustrating job, but for the good of the people in this country, please keep fighting.

My wife and I heard your speech when you received the Criss Award; congratulations. As usual, your speech was excellent. We in the west know that what you say is true. It is too bad that our government officials in Washington cannot be awakened.

Sincerely,

Scottsdale, Ariz.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

EXP-PROC

JAN 12 1962

b6
b7C

REC-34

62-102576 111

20 JAN 12 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

AUG 15 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/22/62

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (62-0-6056)

SUBJECT:

Scottsdale, Arizona
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

ReBulet 1/17/62 to [redacted] a copy of which was received at the Phoenix Office with a request to advise the Bureau what might have been said to give [redacted] the idea that I, as a representative of the Bureau, was giving DAN SMOOT a "clean bill of health."

Please be advised that I can say without qualification that any such interpretation put on my remarks [redacted] was a misinterpretation. I told him exactly what I was instructed to tell him concerning the fact that DAN SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. I then undertook to point out to him the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Bureau and told him, as I stated in my letter to the Bureau 12/29/61, that we could not comment regarding SMOOT's activities or dependability of the same since he has been out of the FBI and could not adopt the function of making evaluations or comments as to his character or integrity as an individual. He, himself, appears to contradict the statement he made in reply to me, which was included in my letter 12/29/61, when he acknowledged that he realized it was not a fair question to ask the FBI whether the FBI could tell him whether he could depend on what DAN SMOOT writes about our government. From this conversation, [redacted] has gone beyond what I advised him when he makes the claim that I stated I would affirm to anyone DAN SMOOT was not a pro-Communist. This promise was not made to him.

I gained from the Bureau airtel 12/21/61 a clear-cut impression in my own mind, that is subjectively, that one of the objects of my oral advice to [redacted] was to see to it that he could not use the FBI in any way to endorse or to evaluate DAN SMOOT or his comments or writings and with this subjective conviction in mind, I carried out the Bureau's instructions.

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Phoenix

ELB:jkp

(3)

56 AUG 29

REC- 34

17 JAN 24 1969

PEPS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

PX 62-0-6056

Since I have met and am personally acquainted with [] although I have not had much contact with him, I am sure if the Bureau desires, I can straighten him out on this matter without any further mistaken reverberations. I shall make no attempt to contact him, however, UACB.

b6
b7C

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

July 30, 1962

EX 100
REC-15

62-105000-113

Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/77 BY sp7 mlf

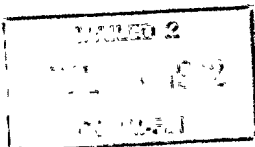
Dear Congressman:

In connection with your letter of July 23rd, I
have checked with the FBI for information relative to Mr. Howard D.
Smoot.

I have been advised Mr. Smoot entered on duty in
the FBI on March 23, 1942, as a Special Agent and following a period
of training he performed investigative duties concerning matters
within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Prior to his voluntary resignation
for personal reasons on June 15, 1951, he served for a period of time
in a supervisory capacity; although, it should be noted there is no
position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director."
I have been assured that Mr. Hoover has not stated that Mr. Smoot
never worked on internal security matters.

I hope the above information will be of assistance
to you.

Sincerely yours,



[Handwritten signature]

Attorney General

- 1 - Mr. Mohr (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Evans (Sent with cover memo)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC'D

JH:blc

(10)

1962

Bureau Hold

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 27 3 56 PM '62

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *also*

FROM : C. A. Evans *gab*

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
DAN SMOOT

DATE: 7/25/62

Tolson ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Callahan ☒

Conrad ☒

DeLoach ☒

Evans ☒

Malone ☒

Rosen ☒

Sullivan ☒

Tavel ☒

Trotter ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holmes ☒

Gandy ☒

b6
b7C

has forwarded to the Bureau the attached letter from Congressman James Roosevelt with the request that an appropriate reply be prepared for the Attorney General's signature.

In his letter Congressman Roosevelt cites the statement made by Smoot in his publication as to his work in the FBI and states he was informed that the Director of the FBI had stated Smoot never worked on internal security matters. The Congressman would like to have this clarified and also be informed as to what Smoot's responsibilities were as "an Administrative Assistant" to the Director.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

Inasmuch as this relates to a former Bureau Agent, a copy of this memorandum is being designated for the Administrative Division so an appropriate reply can be prepared.

Enclosure *sent 7-30-62*

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mrs. Callahan

CAE:maw
(7) *maw*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *4/24/81* BY *sp3 maw/ep*

REC-15

ENCLOSURE

62-103576-113

16 AUG 23 1962

ENCLOSURE

let to Roosevelt
JH/uk
7-30-62

Monell to DeLoach
JH/uk
7-27-62

EX 100

8/9/62
PERS. REC. UNIT

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5911

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

ED LYBECK
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

July 23, 1962

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Bob:

In the issue of 2, 1962 of the DAN SMOOT REVIEW, an article entitled "Who is Dan Smoot", the following statement is made:

"(Smoot) worked as an FBI agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was at FBI headquarters in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover."

I would like to prove the verity or untruthfulness of this statement, as I am informed that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation some time ago stated that Smoot had worked on internal security matters for the Bureau. It would be appreciated, therefore, if you would clarify this for me and likewise inform me just what Smoot's responsibilities as "an Administrative Assistant" might have been.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES ROOSEVELT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 25 1962

62-102576-113

ENCLOSURE

*Original returned
to Attorney General
Let to Hon. J. Roosevelt
7-30-62
JH:bk*

JR:jb

8/9/62

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 13, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
 (Inquiry of Attorney General by
 Congressman James Roosevelt)

DATE 7/2/78 BY spr/mfp

Memorandum from C. R. Davidson to Mr. Callahan dated 8/8/62 set forth information concerning former SA Howard D. Smoot, also known as Dan Smoot. This memorandum recommended that this information be furnished to Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General Symington. This is to record that the following information set forth in Mr. Davidson's memorandum was furnished to Mr. Symington on 8/13/62:

Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3/23/42 and resigned voluntarily effective 6/15/51. In October, 1943, while stationed at the Cleveland Division, Smoot was assigned to communist matters in that office. He was still assigned to such matters in 1944 and March, 1945. In March of 1946 he was handling National Defense investigations which included communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's Headquarters in Washington from 11/1/46 to 11/30/48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

From 11/30/48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including Internal Security matters.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes. At the time the above information was furnished to Mr. Symington, the letter which had been sent by Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General and the proposed letter to Honorable James Roosevelt, prepared by the Bureau for the Attorney General, were returned to Mr. Symington.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Morrell
- 1 - Mr. Evans

EL-114

REG-41 6390-202576-114
 18 AUG 22 1962
 28
 3/11

57-SEP 5 1962

SEP 4 1962

UNITED STATES GOVT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE:

August 8, 1962

FROM : C. R. Davidson *CRD*

SUBJECT:

FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
(Inquiry of Attorney General by
Congressman James Roosevelt)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/71 BY SP7 wac/ep

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Reference is made to the attached memorandum of Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont, dated 8-7-62, recommending that the Administrative Division submit information concerning former SA Smoot's Bureau service, to be furnished by Mr. Evans' Office to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General. This is in connection with a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General dated 7-23-62.

Former SA Smoot, who is also known as Dan Smoot, entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3-23-42, and resigned voluntarily, effective 6-15-51. Bureau records reflect that in October, 1943, while stationed in the Cleveland Division, he was assigned to the communist squad in that office. He was still assigned to that squad as of 3-31-44, and as of 3-13-45 and 3-31-46, he was reported to be handling National Defense investigations, which include communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington from 11-1-46 to 11-30-48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled, "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

From 11-30-48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including internal security matters.

There is no indication that the Director has ever made a statement that Smoot never worked on Internal Security matters for the Bureau. Smoot's personnel file indicates to the contrary.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Mr. Evans furnish the above information to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, at the same time returning Congressman Roosevelt's letter, which is attached.

57 SEP 5 1962

- 1 - Mr. Evans (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. L. D. Hunzeker (Sent Direct)

JIC:mkb (4)
Enclosures

SEP 4 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
8-8-62

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *Cap*

DATE: August 7, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
(INQUIRY BY CONGRESSMAN ROOSEVELT)

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/24/83 BY sp7 mac/ep

Previous memoranda have set forth information indicating the Attorney General had received a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt requesting information concerning former Special Agent Dan Smoot. The Attorney General requested the Bureau prepare a reply over his signature to Congressman Roosevelt.

handled separately

Memorandum from Section Chief Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 7/27/62 (copy attached) set forth information in answer to Congressman Roosevelt's inquiry and attached a proposed letter over the signature of the Attorney General to Roosevelt. This proposed letter informed Roosevelt that prior to Smoot's resignation from the Bureau in 1951 he served for a period of time in a supervisory capacity. Roosevelt's letter had referred to Smoot as being an "Administrative Assistant to the Director" and the proposed letter to Roosevelt pointed out there is no such position in the FBI.

The Attorney General's Office has advised that the Attorney General has decided that the letter prepared by the Bureau for transmittal to Roosevelt should not be sent but that the Attorney General's Office should call Roosevelt concerning this matter. The Attorney General suggested that additional information be obtained from the FBI. He particularly asked concerning the type of work Smoot supervised while in the Bureau and how much time Smoot spent investigating communism. This material is to be used in the Attorney General's Office discussion with Congressman Roosevelt. *65-103576-116*

ACTION

REC-41

28
18 AUG 27 1962

It is recommended this be referred to the Administrative Division for appropriate material to be furnished to the Attorney General's Office. * It is suggested that at the time this material is furnished to the Attorney General's Office they be advised of the fact that Agents handle varied types of assignments, including communism, as well as criminal-type matters. It is noted in

Mr. Morrell's memorandum referred to above Smoot was assigned to the Crime Records Division from 2/15/47 until 11/20/48. While assigned to the Cleveland Office in 1944 he was assigned to the "Communist Squad" of the Cleveland Office. Enclosure *Shrt*

1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Callahan *(initials)*

1 - Mr. Morrell
 CHS:llb
 (7)

* If approved this material will be furnished to Administrative Assistant James W. Symington by my office

SEP 4 1962

REC-7

EL-103

August 28, 1962

[Redacted Address]

Seattle 6, Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/81 BY sp2 mcd/gf

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of August 20th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I would like to point out that this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Howard Dan Smoot resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer. His report contains his own opinions and the above reply has been used in the past in answer to requests relative to the reliability of this report. Bufiles show a letter from a [Redacted Name] of the same address dated 7-20-62, in which she requested information concerning [Redacted Name]

[Redacted Name] In reply to this letter she was sent five reprints on communism and since from the handwriting she made no mistake, no material is being sent with this letter. (100-6825-32)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

EFT:nab
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C
F.B.I.
REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 28 4 09 PM '62

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY



August 20, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am curious to learn if Dan Smoot was ever in your employ.

I have read articles from the weekly Dan Smoot Report and want to subscribe to it. However, first I would like to know if you give your approval to this weekly, and also a little back ground of Mr. Smoot's affiliation with the F.B.I..

b6
b7C

I have difficulty with liberal-thinkers in establishing the authenticity of the authors of books or literature that I quote from. Everyone recognizes you, so you see your stamp of approval is most significant.

Incidentally, do you have any comments on "Human Events"? I hope I am not asking unfair questions.

Ma

Cordially



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/82 BY SP2 mcy/y

REC-7.

EX. - 103

62-102576-117
AUG 30 1962

1 T.C.
8-27-62
ack 8-28-62
mmh ETT/mmh

8-1962

b6
b7C

August 20, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

UP I am curious to learn if
Alan Smoot was ever in your
employ.

I have read articles from the
weekly Alan Smoot Report and
want to subscribe to it.

However, first I would like
to know if you give your
approval to this weekly, and
also a little back ground of
Mr. Smoot's affiliation with the

F. B. I..

I have difficulty with liberal-
thinkers in establishing the
authenticity of the authors of
books or literature that I quote
from. Everyone recognizes you,

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1962
333

17.C.P.-27-62
subg

ack. 28
mme 6/2/62

THREE
CORRESPONDENCE

so you see your stamp of approval is most significant.

Incidentally, do you have any comments on "Human Events"? I hope I am not asking unfair questions.

Cordially



REC'D & TOL
FBI

AUG 21 12 08 PM '62

REC'D OF LOACH
FBI

AUG 21 11 12 J

9 19 AM '62

B I

DE LOACH

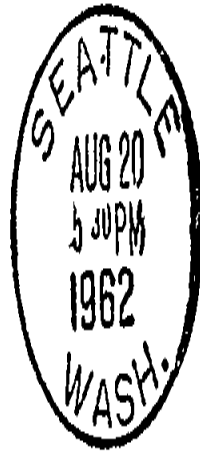
b6
b7C

REC'D-MOHR
FBI
AUG 24 11 00 AM '62

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F.B.I.
AUG 24 10 38 AM '62

3 DIRECTOR
AUG 24 1962

Seattle 6, Wash.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/87 BY SP2 msp/ps

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr DM _____
Mr. Callahan 11-1 _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach OK _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-53

October 10, 1962

Honorable William C. Arthur
Mayor
Box 435
Meadville, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/78 BY sp2-mac/cp

100-LEADING ROOM
FBI

My dear Mayor:

Your letter of October 4, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate the thought prompting your communication.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles based upon information furnished.

DTP:js (3)

REC'D

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



CITY OF MEADVILLE

WILLIAM C. ARTHUR
MAYOR

October 4, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have seen several of the reports issued by Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas who is stated to have been a member of your Bureau. *P10*

Would you consider it within the proprieties to give me your opinion as to Mr. Smoot's responsibility and reliability as bearing upon his publications.

I am very much interested in the behind the scenes subversive inroads in our Educational System and want to do my part as a good citizen to combat anything and everything of this kind.

Yours truly,

William C. Arthur

WCA/hls

Box 435, Meadville, Pa.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/07 BY SP7 mac/ep *K*

EX-113

REC-53

62 107257-118
10 OCT 11 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

*rmc
ack 10-10-62
DTP/fer*

REC-145 62-102571-119

October 19, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/91 BY SPR/MLP

[Redacted Address]

Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of October 13, 1962, has been received.

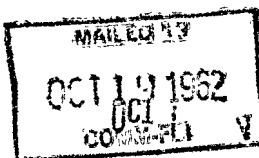
For your information, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I cannot comment in the manner you suggested regarding Mr. Smoot and the Council of Foreign Relations and hope you will understand the reasons for this policy.

As you may know, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Although I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan ✓ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

NOTE: & ENCLOSURES: See next page.
CJJ:rap, (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

An American's Challenge--10-9-62 Speech
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Do You Really Understand Communism?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Courage of Free Men--2-22-62 Speech

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.



b6
b7C

PASCAGOULA, MISS.

October 13, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/0 BY SPR/MLP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to you because of my concern over a book being used for study courses in this community entitled "The Invisible Government" by Dan Smoot. I am particularly interested to know your opinion of (1) Mr. Smoot and his motives and (2) the Council of Foreign Relations.

It seems to me that either we should be alarmed over the prospect of one world Socialism on the one hand if Mr. Smoot's revelations are true, or over the deliberate sowing of seeds of distrust of our government if Mr. Smoot is wrong.

I sincerely appreciate your attention to my inquiry.

Yours truly,

b6
b7C



EMB/pic

REC-115

62-102576-119

13 OCT 17 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT 13 3 27 PM '62

FBI

RECEIVED

ack
10/19/62
C D J mwp

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

EXP. PROC.
OCT 17 1962

October 24, 1962

62-100576-120

EX-111

[Redacted]

Pascagoula, Mississippi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/80 BY SP7 MAC/ep

Dear [Redacted]

b6
b7C

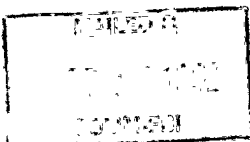
I have received your letter of October 16th.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

Regarding Mr. Smoot's period of employment by the FBI, he entered on duty on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned on June 15, 1951. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

In view of your concern with the menace of communism, I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

JET:may (3)

NOTE and ENCLOSURES next page.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 23 2 44 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

OCT 24 10 30 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Encs.

Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality

Director's Speech 10-9-62 "An American's Challenge"

Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!

The Communist Party Line

One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. Bufiles contain no record identifiable with

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

October 16, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like your opinion of Mr. Dan Smoot, author of the book, the "Invisible Government". I would also like to know under what circumstances he left the FBI.

A group of young mothers, of which I am a member, study and have group discussions regularly to keep ourselves abreast of national and international affairs. We are openly fighting communism by presenting programs to civic groups and writing letters to our legislators in Washington. Our main objective is to keep ourselves informed on what is happening in our country.

I have read all of Mr. Smoot's qualifications on the cover of his book but would appreciate your recommendation of him before we accept all of his ideas. We were overwhelmed at the magnitude of the influence of the Council of Foreign Relations in forming our government's policies.

Very truly yours,

b6
 b7C



Pascagoula, Miss.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/27/80 BY SP2 mlp

REC-24 62-102576-120

EX-113

OCT 16 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

ack: 10-24-62

nmh

October 24, 1962

REC- 26

Miami, Florida

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/97 BY sp2 mac/yl

b6
b7C

I have received your letter of October 16th and it was good of you to comment as you did concerning the address I delivered before the National Convention of The American Legion. It is always encouraging to hear from individuals who are aware of the menace communism poses to our country and who desire to combat this evil.

You may wish to know that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. He is no longer associated with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own and do not represent the FBI in any way.

With reference to the other matters you mentioned, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you have suggested.

Enclosed is some literature I trust you will find to be of assistance in your efforts to fight communism. You may also be interested in my new book, "A Study of Communism," in which I have analyzed totalitarian methods and contrasted them with life in a free country. This book may be available in your local bookstore or library.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Miami - Enclosure

Enclosures (5)

JCF:gcb (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note & Enclosures next page.

OCT 25 9 58 AM '62
FBI
RECORD-READING ROOM



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b7C

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanelly
An American's Challenge
Communism and The Knowledge to Combat It!
Director's 2-22-62 speech - The Courage of Free Men
Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

[Redacted]

Miami, Florida

Tuesday
October 16,

Dear Mr. Hoover,

During the past few months I have taken it upon myself to do quite a bit of reading on the threat of Communism to our great country. I find myself spending much of my time studying and am now holding a study group at my home on Monday evenings in order to help others become informed. I might mention also that I have contacted [Redacted] of the F.B.I. here in Miami to tell them just what I am doing.

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b7C

I felt I must write you for since I have become active in this fight I have been criticized by many of my neighbors and close friends. It is my understanding now that many citizens who are working as I am have undergone the same type of thing and have been ostracized in many ways. This being the case, I want to be able to back up any statement I should make with fact of some kind. I have been studying much on The Council on Foreign Relations which as you know is edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot. I understand Mr. Smoot was at one time your Assistant. I have also obtained much information on the National Council of Churches. I am writing to ask what position you take on Mr. Smoot, the CFR and the NCC. I realize there is much information that is impossible for you to give out but would appreciate some word from you so that I might prove to the people who have accused me that what I am doing is the right thing.

Let me say what an honor it was to hear you speak to the American Legion which was televised here in Miami a week ago. I hope and pray with all my heart that we will be able to bring our Communist enemies to their knees and restore our country to true and everlasting freedom.

Thank you Mr. Hoover for any information you may be able to send me.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/11 BY [Redacted]

REC- 26

62-105577-121

18 OCT 22 1962

26

CORRESPONDENCE

ack to [Redacted] 10/12/62
SEP 11 1962
mail

October 24, 1962

REC-51 100-102571-122

EX-109

b6
b7C

Portland 30, Oregon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/78 BY sp-ml/ep

Oct 24 3 26 PM '62
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 16th has been received and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write as you did.

I want to point out that there is no position in this Bureau entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Smoot's statements and opinions are his own and in no way represent this Bureau.

Since the case involving former Major General Edwin Walker is pending prosecution, I have forwarded a copy of your communication to the Department of Justice for any action deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OCT 24 1962

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Copy of correspondent's letter forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by routing slip.

JH:pjt
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Sullivan _____
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 16, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Mr. Hoover:

DATE 9/24/81 BY SP7WUP/B. [signature]

I have before me the "Dan Smoot Report" of October 15, 1962. I am writing to you asking for confirmation or denial of certain statements contained in Mr. Smoot's report.

It is my understanding from the report that DAN O Mr. Smoot was for approximately two years Administrative Assistant to you. [signature]

On page 330 of the report is an excerpt from a statement by Mr. Hugh Clegg who, according to the report, was for many years Assistant Director of the FBI, in charge of all FBI training programs. This report by Clegg gives an entirely different view of the violence at Oxford, Mississippi on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, than those reported by our local newspapers and the Kennedy Administration. Page 333 of the same Smoot report has a short article which is as follows: "The United Press International distributed a story from Oxford on the same night (September 30th) which said: 'Former Major General Edwin Walker appeared on the riotous campus of the University of Mississippi tonight. He mounted a Confederate statue and begged students to cease their violence. 'This is not the proper route to Cuba.' Walker shouted. His plea for peace was greeted with one massive jeer. ' "

This report continues, Mr. Hoover, making certain comments regarding the confinement of Mr. Walker by Federal Judge in Mississippi, without bond, for psychiatric examination. The report further states that the Court order was based on a "telegram from Washington, reporting that [redacted] had found that Walker was suffering from paranoia and should be given sanity tests. [redacted]

[redacted] He had never even seen General Walker. He based his diagnosis on newspaper accounts of what Walker did in Oxford--and on accounts of Walker's testimony before a Senate investigating committee in the spring of 1962, when Walker indicated belief that communist influences are at work in our State Department." The balance of the report is along similar lines. [signature]

I don't claim, Mr. Hoover, to be either a Conservative nor a Liberal, in fact not anything but a plain ordinary American. I am concerned, however, with the conflicting statement which has surrounded the regrettable Oxford, Mississippi incident and the part the General Walker played in this incident. If the reports, as reported by our daily newspaper and the Administration are entirely

EXP. PROC.

OCT 17 1962

REC-51

62-102576-122

NOV 6 1962

Page 2.

correct and without bias, then so be it, and the people should react accordingly in this forthcoming November election. If, however, the information reported to the public is biased and of a propaganda nature, and if the report of Mr. Dan Smoot appears in its majority to be correct, then the public should so be made aware and they should vote accordingly on November 6th.

It is for this reason that I am writing to you asking as much confirming or as much denial of the Dan Smoot report as is prudent and possible by your Department of the Federal Government. I am not sending a copy of the Dan Smoot Report since I feel quite confident that a copy of this is in the possession of your Federal Bureau files.

Thank you very much for any reply that you will be able to give me in order to clear up this apparent puzzling influx of contradictory information.

Yours very truly,

b6
b7C

RDS:dj

Portland 30, Oregon

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC-14

November 7, 1962

b6
b7c

[Redacted]
New Orleans 23, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/83 BY SPR/ma/fp

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of November 3rd, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references to correspondent. In view of the terminology of her inquiry the above reply is deemed appropriate. Her stamped, self-addressed envelope used in reply.

RVA:lc (3)

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Nov. 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like to know what you think of Dan Smoot
and his report, published in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed is a self addressed stamped envelope
for your convenience.

Respectfully



New Orleans 23, La.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/78 BY SP2 [signature]

EX-102

K

REC-14

62-104511-123

15 NOV 8 1962

ACK
11-7-62
RUP:ll

[Handwritten signature]

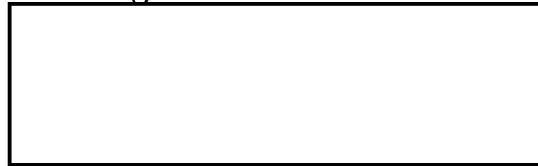
Nov. 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like to know what you think of Dan Smoot and his report, published in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed is a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience. b6
b7c

Respectfully



New Orleans 23, La.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/00 BY SPR/MLP

Ack
11-7-62
RUP/Le
11-6-62
baw

CORRESPONDENCE
[Signature]

mm
a

RA

November 8, 1962

REC-41

62-102710-124
Honorable Joe M. Kilgore
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/77 BY sp1 mac/ep

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of November 1st, with enclosure, and appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me.

In response to your request, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His opinions and statements are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any way. You may wish to know that there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director" in the FBI.

I am returning the publication you sent me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

NOTE: We have had limited but friendly contact with Congressman Kilgore (Democrat-Texas). See memo Morrell to DeLoach dated 11-8-62, captioned "Former SA Howard D. Smoot, Use of Title 'Administrative Assistant to the Director' (4) Assistant, 'GEM:ich'".

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Gale _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 7 4 12 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JOE M. KILGORE
15TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

1 November 1962

Hon J Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25 D C

Dear Mr Hoover

Attached is a copy of the 8 October 1962 Dan Smoot Report. This is Vol 8, No 41 of this publication.

Mr Smoot recites his biographical data on the back page of this report, as he does on the back page of all reports. It is noted that he says he did special work for the FBI in this language: "But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J Edgar Hoover."

Any information you can give me on this matter will be appreciated.

I'll appreciate hearing from you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely

Joe M. Kilgore

mm
enclosure

EX-118

Joe M. Kilgore

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

EXP. PROC.

37 NOV 5 1962

REC-41

62-102576-124

8 NOV 5 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-8-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM*SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT-
USE OF TITLE "ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT"

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To report results of a review of the personnel file of captioned individual and references in Bureau files to determine if former SA Howard D. Smoot, better known as Dan Smoot, was ever referred to in Bureau correspondence or biographical sketches as an Administrative Assistant to the Director.

DAN SMOOT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/24/77 BY sp2 mcy/pj

Former SA Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. He had worked in the Portland, San Francisco, Dallas and Cleveland Offices prior to being transferred to the Bureau in October, 1946. After serving a short time in the Investigative Division, he was transferred on 2-15-47 to the Crime Records Section where he remained until transferred to Dallas for health reasons in November, 1948. On May 15, 1951, Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. Thereafter he resigned.

In June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum," a group financed

Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and thereafter operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." This report was the subject of SAC Letter 59-17 (F) dated 3-24-59 which identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

A thorough review of the three-volume personnel file of Smoot (67-263689) fails to reflect any reference to him as an "Administrative Assistant" or an "Administrative Assistant to the Director." This title did not appear in any letter of appointment, transfer, censure or probation. No communication concerning speeches given by Smoot or any other official matter concerning him contained either of these titles. After Smoot left the Bureau, he was publicly described in newspaper articles as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Files indicate he has continued to use this designation.

Enclosure *sent 11-9-62*

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

GEM:lch (5)

EX-118

REC-41

10 NOV 19 1962

NOV 28 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Morrell to DeLoach Memo
RE: Former SA Howard D. Smoot
Use of Title "Administrative Assistant"

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

This specific matter concerning the use of the title "Administrative Assistant" by Smoot was the subject of a memorandum dated 9-13-61 from Mr. Callahan to Mr. Mohr. - (original attached) It points out that the Bureau has never had an official position classification for SAs of either "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director." There were times in the late 1930's when Agent supervisors at the Seat of Government were referred to as Administrative Assistants in outgoing correspondence in connection with speeches. An SAC Letter dated 7-9-47 advised that there was no such title for Agents as "Administrative Assistant to the Director" or "Administrative Assistant" and that such a title should never be used in referring to representatives of the Bureau. A subsequent SAC Letter 56-27 (A) indicated that the title "Administrative Assistant" to the Director had not been used since the outset of World War II and instructed that inquiries be answered by stating there is no such title in the Bureau and there has not been since the outset of World War II and that former Agents who have served on the Headquarters Staff as supervisors, of which there are several hundred, have on occasions and properly, used this title. (62-102576-61)

Because of the highly controversial matters discussed in The Dan Smoot Report, the Bureau has received a great number of inquiries from citizens seeking to verify that Smoot was formerly associated with the FBI. He, as of this date, is still active in publishing his report. Inquiries are answered by pointing out when Smoot served as an SA and that he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. It is also made clear that opinions and statements made by Smoot are his own and that the Director cannot comment regarding Smoot's activities since leaving the FBI.

All references in Bureau files prior to September, 1951, (Smoot resigned 6-15-51) were reviewed. No communication using either of the above titles regarding Smoot was located. Speech Room records only go back as far as 1952. The biographical sketch of Smoot sent out in connection with his speeches has been destroyed along with other records more than 10 years old.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. I recommend we continue the same policy as set forth above. It appears obvious that Smoot is attempting to use his prior service with the FBI as much as possible. He is a professional "anticommunist" who is strictly out for money. It is, therefore, also recommended that we continue advising people, when they write in, "You may wish to know there is no position entitled 'Administrative Assistant to the Director' in the FBI." It is further recommended that the attached letter to Congressman Kilgore, whose letter dated 11-1-62 inquired concerning Smoot, be forwarded accordingly.

✓ ok H. J. PM D. 11/18
-2-

ARKANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

215 SOUTH SECOND STREET

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

NOVEMBER 8, 1962

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
AND
PRESIDENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGE

JERRY J. VINEYARD, ED. D.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SIR:

I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT IF THE TIME EVER CAME WHEN I NEEDED TO KNOW THE TRUTH, THE FBI WAS THE ANSWER, SO I AM ASKING YOU SOME QUESTIONS WHICH I HOPE YOU WILL ANSWER FOR ME.

1 - WHO IS DAN SMOOT? IS HE DEPENDABLE, AND ARE HIS REPORTS THOSE OF A LEVEL-HEADED, CLEAR-THINKING, LOYAL AMERICAN?

2 - I HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE LATEST APPOINTEE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AT ONE TIME BELONGED TO 5 ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED AS SUBVERSIVE BY THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. IS THIS TRUE, OR IS IT PART OF A SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SUPREME COURT?

I SHALL APPRECIATE IT A GREAT DEAL IF YOU WILL ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR ME.

VERY TRULY YOURS.

b6
b7C

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY SP2/ML/EP

REC-7

ST-112

NOV 20 1962

COPIES DESTROYED

ack 11/15/62
RUC/Cal/20

ST-112

REC-7

November 15, 1962

[Redacted]
Arkansas City Public Schools
215 South Second Street
Arkansas City, Kansas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/77 BY SP-2 [Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of November 8th has been received, and the confidence you indicated in the FBI is appreciated.

With respect to your first inquiry, Mr. Howard Dan Smoot is a former Special Agent of this Bureau. He was employed as such from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Inasmuch as his views are strictly his own, it would not be proper for me to comment on them. I can assure you, however, that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

In response to your second question, the files of the FBI are maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Also, this Bureau is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have pertinent material in our files.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references identifiable with correspondent on the basis of information furnished.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
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Gandy _____

53 NOV 26 1962

RVA:lc (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

23 November 1962

Dear Mr. HOOVER:

I am writing this letter to get an answer to a problem that is troubling me.

Upon my discharge from the Navy, in September of 1964, I want to join the Philadelphia Police Department and from there my ultimate goal is to become an agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I would like to know if you allow an agent in the Bureau to belong to a society fighting Communism. The particular society of which I am speaking is the John Birch Society. Also I would like to know your opinion of Dan SMOOT.

Very Respectfully yours,



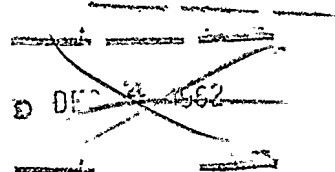
b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/82 BY SP1 mlf/ep

162-102576-
NOT RECORDED
491 DEC 4 1962

ack-11-30 62
O TP - 4-10-62
muf

1 gm
DEC 4 1962



ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-1794

November 30, 1962

AIRMAIL

b6
b7C

A DIVISION
USS Constellation, CVA-64
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/88 BY SP7 mly/g

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 23, 1962, has been received, and I am always glad to hear from those who are interested in a career in law enforcement.

With regard to the John Birch Society, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am sure you understand why I am unable to comment along the lines suggested by you about this organization.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Folson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5) See enclosures and note next page

DEC 7 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 7 1962

RECORD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1021-1754
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-1021-1754

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Enclosures (5) -

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

What it's like to be an FBI Agent

An American's Challenge

The Story of the FBI

Facts about a Career in the... FBI

December 5, 1962

REC-22 62-10076-127

Honorable Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/80 BY SP2 WWD/4

My dear Senator:

I received your letter of December 3rd,
with enclosures, and it is a pleasure to furnish the
information requested.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent
of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when
he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I would like to
point out that there is no position in the FBI entitled
"Administrative Assistant to the Director." Also,
Mr. Smoot's opinions and statements are strictly his
own and in no way represent this Bureau.

I hope the above data will be of assistance.
The material you sent with your communication is being
returned.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
Correspondent's two enclosures

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have had generally cordial relations with
Senator Mansfield (Democrat - Montana) who is Majority Leader in the
Senate. [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles.

JH:pjt

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 DEC 13 1962

DEC 5 2 54 PM '62
FBI
RECEIVED ROOM 1

b6
b7c

MIKE MANSFIELD
MONTANA

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C.

December 3, 1962

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing correspondence I have received from Mrs. John Arthaud of Fairview, Montana, as well as a copy of the letter from the F. C. C. which I sent to her in answer to her request.

In view of her references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would appreciate your advising me if you have any information available on this individual which I can pass on to Mrs. Arthaud. Please return the enclosures with your reply.

Thanking you and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield
Mike Mansfield

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/82 BY SP1 mac/yp

Enclosures

EX-100

REC-27

62-102576-127

25 DEC 4 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE
for the return

ask
12-5-62
Q#1/psd

EXP. PROC.
35 DEC 4 1962

Fairview, Montana,
Nov. 28, 1962.

Senator Mike Mansfield,
Majority Leader,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mansfield:

Thank your office for considering my letter, and sending me literature in regard to rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission. I have been aware of a commentator's liberty in broadcasting, relative to the views of his sponsoring station. Since Dan Smoot has assumed an element of importance in my neighborhood, I have wondered about his background. He is always referred to as "former assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." Rumor has it that - resignation from that position was against - his wishes. Please pardon me if I am bothering you unduly. Maybe I should consult my local station.

Thanks again for all your trouble, and for the communication by the [redacted]

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Fairview Mont.

b6
b7C

COPY:nm

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/77 BY SP7 [signature]~~

ENCLOSURE

62-102576 127

REC- 45

December 11, 1962

128

EX 109

[Redacted]

Sherwood, Oregon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear [Redacted]

DATE 1/21/92 BY spm/ndg

JEC 11
b6
b7C
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Your letter of December 3rd has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:bsw (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

53 DEC 17 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Route # Box 5-C
Sherwood, Oregon

December 3, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been given "The Dan Smoot Report" Vol. 8, No. 42
(Broadcast 375) October 15, 1962 Dallas, Texas. I feel sure
that you are familiar with these reports.

He tells in his report about the trouble at the University
of Mississippi. His version is definitely not the version
that I read in our papers in regards to the federal marshalls.
Also he talks about the movement in the United States to rewrite
the mental health laws. Also he implies that being a liberal
American is like being a Communist.

I have been told that Dan Smoot is a great fighter of Communism.
I don't want Communism, and I would like to fight it every chance
I get. But I must admit that I do not like the tone of the
"Dan Smoot Report."

What I want to know is: Who exactly is Dan Smoot? Is he a
great fighter of Communism? Can I believe what is in this report?

I wish to thank you in advance for any help you can give me and
I shall await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

ML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY SP2 amf/ep



b6
b7C

EX 109

REC-43

62-102576-128

12 DEC 12 1962

COPIES DESTROYED
8/1

minl ack
12/11/62
EFT/cal/baw

December 12, 1962

AIRMAIL

REC-22 62-12576-129

[Redacted]

Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/87 BY SP7 mdy/g

DEC 17 4 42 PM '62
RECORDS-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter of December 7, 1962, has been received, and I want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the activities of the FBI.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Dan Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings and activities are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

Please inform [Redacted] that I did find your stationery very attractive, and I am enclosing some booklets about the FBI I hope he finds of interest.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

W. MOHR, Director

Enclosures (3)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: One [Redacted] Ashland, Virginia, contacted our Richmond Office on 8-3-48 and reported information she believed to be of a security interest. She also earlier had contacted our Washington Field Office on 7-11-47 furnishing similar data. No other references located in Bufiles which might be identical with correspondent. (62-74737-16 and 17)

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DCL:cjk (3)

TRUE COPY

Aloha from Hawaii
The 50th State

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/71 BY SP7 muf

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii
December 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

You do not know us, but - to us, your name is that of
an old and valued friend -

I am writing to you because of an attempt here, to
discredit Dan Smoot-

It has been publicly stated that Dan Smoot left the F. B. I.
because he was asked to resign - It is impossible for me to repeat verbatim
what was said - but the speaker was attempting to lead the listeners to
believe that Mr. Smoot had left the FBI "under a cloud" -

Will you please help me to set the record straight?

I realize you may be limited in the amount of information
|| you may give me - but - you, and/or your office, are the only authoritative
source of information, that I know of, on this topic.

I have been under the impression that Dan Smoot left
your department while in good standing - and left "of his own free will" -

Please, will you give me information that will enable me to
set the record straight - for me and others

103

REC- 27

62-102576-124

Sincerely,

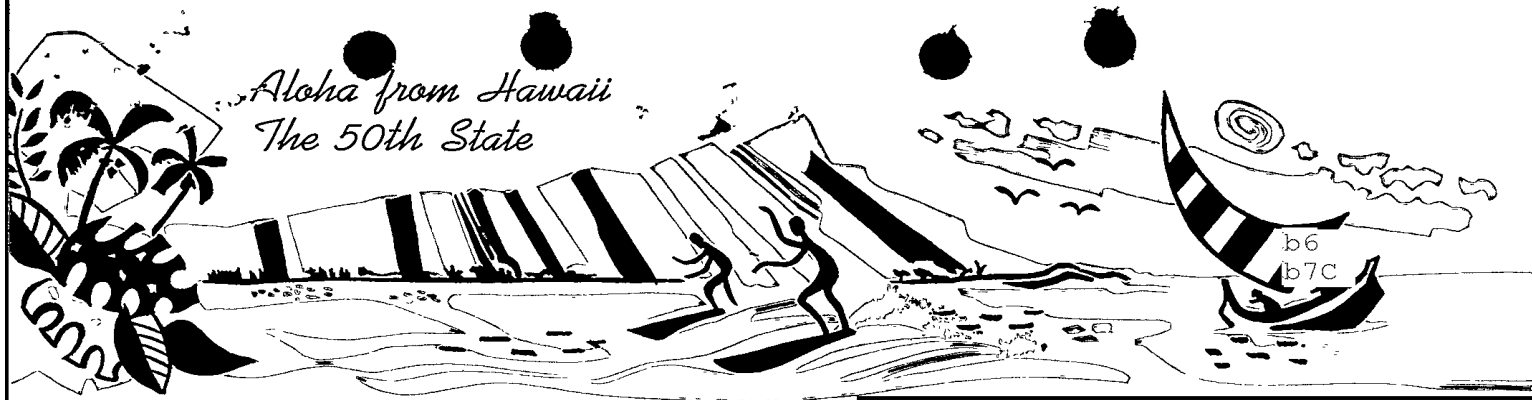
11 DEC 12 1962

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

P.S. Your letter is written on this paper - at the request of [Redacted]
[Redacted] He was quite sure you would like it!

142, 11



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/77 BY SP1 WED/CP

Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii
December 7, 1962.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

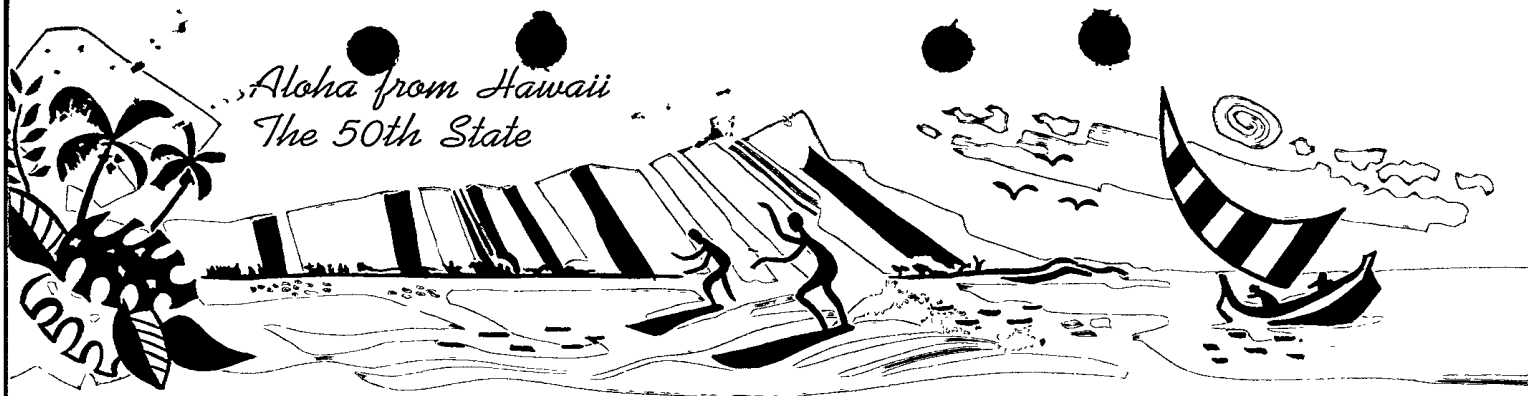
You do not know us, but
to us, your name is that of an
old and valued friend.

I am writing to you because
of an attempt here, to discredit
Dan Smoot.

It has been publicly stated
that Dan Smoot left the FBI
because he was asked to resign.
It is impossible for me to repeat
verbatim what was said - but
the speaker was attempting to
lead the listeners to believe that
Smoot had left the FBI
under a cloud.

Will you please help me to set the
record straight?

I realize you may be limited
in the amount of information



Aloha from Hawaii
The 50th State

you may give me - but -
you, and your office, are
the only authoritative source
of information, that I know of,
on this topic.

I have been under the impression
that Van Smoot left your department
while in good standing - and
left "to his own peculiar" -

Please, will you give me
information that will enable me
to set the record straight - for me
and others.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

P.S. Your letter is written on this
paper - at the request of [Redacted]
[Redacted] He was quite sure
you would like it!

January 31, 1963

REC-38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/88 BY sp1 uncl/ep

JAN 31 4 25 PM '63
FBI
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

b6
b7c

Clarence, New York

Dear

Your letter of January 25, 1963, has been received, and your kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI are indeed appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information in our files is considered confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files relating to the organizations about which you inquired.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust you will find to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JAN 31 1963

COMM-FBI

DTP:mh (3) 1963

Enclosures (4)
(listed next page)

NOTE: (See next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

Enclosures:
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
LEB Intro, 4-1-61
"An American's Challenge"
Internal Security Statement

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. John R. Pillion, Republican, representative of New York since 1952, has had correspondence with this Bureau on many occasions. On 7-27-61 he thanked the Director for making material available.

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
Clarence, N. Y.
January 25, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been invited to join a great Decisions group, I
I am trying to obtain information about it before I sign up.

I wrote my Congressman, Mr. John Pillion. He sent
me a copy of a letter from the Dan Smoot Report group, and a
complete set of Mr. Smoots' Reports on the Invisible government.

Since I note that Mr. Smoot is a former F. B. I.
man, I am wondering about the reliability of his Reports. If you
can, Sir, advise me in this matter. I would much appreciate any
information. Is the John Birtch Society involved in any way, do
you know? 10

Have admired and respected your work for many
years, and I know I can rely on your recommendation.

Very truly yours,

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED /s/
DATE 3/21/77 BY sp1 mac/g

[REDACTED]

EX - 116

REC-38

62-102576-130
4 FEB 1 1963

8-2TP

1 TC
1-21-63
P8

del
1-21-63
DTP/P8

nml

Claremont, N. H.
January 25, 1963

b6
b7c

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/87 BY SP7/MLK

Dear Sir:
Having been invited to join a
great Deacons group, I am trying
to obtain information about it before
I sign up.

I wrote my Congressman, Mr. John
Billian. He sent me a copy of a letter
from the Dan Smoot Report group, and
a complete set of Mr. Smoot's reports
on the Invisible Government.

Since I note that Mr. Smoot is
a former F. B. I. man, I am wor-
rying about the reliability of his
Reports. If you can, Sir, advise
me in this matter. I would
much appreciate any informa-
tion. Is the John Birch Society
involved in any way, do you know?
I have admired and requested
your work for many years, and
I know I can rely on your recom-
mendation.

ask
1-31-63
DTP/PT/MLK

b6
b7c

CORRESPONDENCE

11A

62-10010-131

REC-66

February 1, 1963

AIRMAIL

[Redacted]

Quarters F, Ford Island
Honolulu 18, Hawaii

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY sp7 mcy/ep

Your letter of January 28th has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write as you did.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
FEB 1 1963
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
4 17 PM '63

LEB 1 2 11 PM '63
Enclosures (8)

4-61 LEB Introduction
4-62 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line
See note next page
JH:jks (3)

53 FEB 7 1963

- _____ Tolson
- _____ Belmont
- _____ Mohr
- _____ Casper
- _____ Callahan
- _____ Conrad
- _____ DeLoach
- _____ Evans
- _____ Gale
- _____ Rosen
- _____ Sullivan
- _____ Tavel
- _____ Trotter
- _____ Tele. Room
- _____ Holmes
- _____ Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. One [redacted] attended Stanford University in the 1940's and was described as a "parlor pink," a brilliant student and liberal in his thinking. The Bureau Library contains a copy of "Men of the Far Right" [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] The Director and the FBI are mentioned frequently in the book and in fact one chapter is captioned "J. Edgar Hoover and the Far Right." The comments are not particularly derogatory concerning the Director although they do indicate that the Director is the "idol" of the far right. The chapter also points out that the Director also has substantial support from many liberal groups and individuals.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

Honolulu 18, Hawaii.
January 28, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/83 BY SP1/ML/9

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am a conservative. I believe in the books you have written on the menace of Communism. I subscribe to other publications for Conservatives and read everything I can find on the subject of our constitutional Republic.

One of the publications to which I subscribe is the DAN SMOOT REPORT. There seems to be some confusion regarding Mr. Smoot's association with the FBI and I wish you would be kind enough to clarify the point for me.

Mr. Smoot claims that he entered the FBI service on March 23, 1942, and, that from 1943 to 1948 he served in the Washington office as one of your administrative assistants; that he served as an agent in Dallas from 1948 to 1951 when he resigned from FBI service.

A recent book by Richard Dudman, Washington correspondent for the St Louis Post Dispatch states that "The FBI says Smoot was an agent but denies he was Hoover's administrative assistant; it says, in fact, that there is no such office position in the agency."

The two versions conflict.

Mr. Hoover, because I am a dedicated anti-communist and conservative I am well aware of the dangers from both the lunatic fringe of the right and the left. I am aware that the left will use any or all means to discredit or to cast the shadow of doubt upon men of the right. I would be very grateful if you would once and for all clear up this shadow concerning Mr. Smoot.

It would be indeed a shame if one blemish were to discredit Mr. Smoot for as far as I can ascertain from studying the reports Mr. Smoot uses the United States Constitution as a guideline and while I personally find some of his language a little bit strong his commentaries seem basically sound.

I would be appreciative if you would comment on this for me please.

REC-66 62-102576-131

17 JAN 30 1963

b6
b7C

EX-120

[Redacted Box]

see file am - mnd
me
62-102576-131
1-28-63
gfo

ST-113

REC-50

100-536-132

February 23, 1963



Newark, Ohio

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/01 BY SP2 MAF/ep

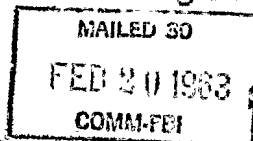
Dear

Your letter of February 15th, with enclosure,
has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, I cannot
comment on the publication to which you referred. The jurisdiction
and responsibilities of the FBI, which is strictly an investigative
agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing
evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of
any individual, publication or organization.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI
from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily
submitted his resignation. His opinions and statements are strictly
his own and do not represent the FBI in any way. You may wish to
know that there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to
the Director" in the FBI.

I am enclosing some material I trust you will find
of interest.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 20 2 00 PM '63

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

REC'D NY
Enclosures (5)

See enclosures and Note next page

JET:jf (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 20 4 20 PM '63

RECEIVED ROOM 11 B

V

JET

BR

JP

JP



Enclosures
Know your FBI
Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen
Bulwarks of Liberty
The Current Communist Threat
One Nation's Response To Communism

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with



Dr. [Signature]

b6
b7C

[Redacted]

Newark, Ohio
February 15, 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/77 BY SP7 MAC/gj

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find the Dan Smoot Report. This was sent to me by a city councilman in our community.

Inasmuch as I am on the Planning Commission in our community and we are considering an Urban Renewal Program, the reason for it being sent to my attention is quite clear.

I do not, however, concur with Mr. Smoot and I am in favor of proceeding with the project, providing our councilmen enact the necessary legislation to permit it to be started.

I am, however, curious inasmuch as Mr. Smoot lists as part of his credentials, his work as an F.B.I. agent and also his work as an administrative assistant to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Would you advise me as to whether or not Mr. Smoot's credentials are in order and any information you have pertaining to this type of publication.

Yours very truly,

[Redacted Signature]

b6
b7C

JTL:meh
Encl

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

*ack
2-20-63
JTL/PT/jk*

REC-50

5 FEB 21 1963

576-132

2/18

THE *Dan Smoot Report*

Vol. 9, No. 4 (Broadcast 389)

January 28, 1963

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

URBAN RENEWAL AND A SOVIET AMERICA — PART I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/87 BY SP/RE/12

In 1932, *Toward Soviet America* was published.⁽¹⁾ It was written by William Z. Foster, then national chairman of the communist party in the United States. In the book, Foster says:

"Naturally, American Socialist industry will be operated upon the basis of a planned economy....

"A Socialist society without a planned economy is unthinkable, even as it is unthinkable that a capitalist society should work on the basis of scientific planning....

"The [American] Soviet government will initiate at once a vast housing program. All houses and other buildings will be socialized.... A great drive will be made to demolish the present collection of miserable shacks and tenements and build homes fit for the workers to live in."⁽²⁾

Since this book was written in 1932, the federal government has instituted many programs which are completing Foster's schemes for a Soviet America. Federally financed urban renewal is among the most vicious of these programs.

Authority for Urban Renewal

Basic "authority" for the federal government to finance urban renewal is in Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 (approved July 15, 1949), which provides for federal aid in slum clearance and redevelopment. The Housing Act of 1954 (approved August 2, 1954) broadened the provisions of Title I, to include not only slum *clearance* but slum *prevention*. The 1954 Housing Act authorized federal aid for the rehabilitation of *blighted and deteriorating* areas, the apparent purpose being to rejuvenate deteriorating areas before they become slums.

All federal housing laws and all federal laws providing federal financing for housing

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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No reproductions permitted.

(including the FHA) are, of course, unconstitutional, because our Constitution makes no grant of power for the federal government to engage in such activity.

Even under the unconstitutional Housing Act, however, the urban renewal program, as we now know it, was not possible, because urban renewal involves not only activities of the federal government, but also elimination of private property rights, at state and local levels, in violation of the most ancient and important concepts of human freedom.

About three months after the Housing Act of 1954 became law, a Supreme Court decision opened the way for such elimination of private property rights — which was necessary before the urban renewal program could really get under way. The decision involved an urban renewal case in Washington, D. C.

Supreme Court Dictum

Under a 1945 law providing for housing and redevelopment in the District of Columbia, federal housing agencies selected an area of Southwest Washington for urban renewal. Some property in the area was run-down and over-crowded. Some consisted of small business establishments and modest, but respectable, homes. The federal agencies condemned *all* property, however, because even the clean and respectable places were not as pretty as the government officials wanted.

Owners of a small department store brought suit in federal court to enjoin the condemnation of their property. They contended that their property was not a slum and that it was not residential; that their property was not being taken for public use but was being seized for resale to private purchasers for private development; and that the Fifth Amendment protected them from such seizure.

The case went to a three-judge Federal District Court, which said:

"We have the problem of the area which is not a slum but which is out-of-date, called by the Government blighted or deteriorated. . . .

"We are of opinion that the Congress, in legislating for the District of Columbia, has no power to authorize the seizure by eminent domain of property for the sole purpose of redeveloping the area according to its, or its agents', judgment of what a well-developed, well-balanced neighborhood would be. . . .

"The Government says that it has determined that project area B in the case at bar is an appropriate area for redevelopment, that slums exist in that area, and that therefore it may seize the title to all the land in the area and, having replanned it, sell it to private persons for the building of row houses, apartment houses, commercial establishments, etc. In essence the claim is that if slums exist the Government may seize, redevelop, and sell all the property in any area it may select. . . . This amounts to a claim on the part of the authorities for unreviewable power to seize and sell whole sections of the city.

"It [project area B] covers about fifteen square city blocks. It lies within a census tract in which slum conditions are said to exist. . . . Its western boundary is an irregular line which runs around lots, encompasses some establishments along a street and excludes others on the same side of the same street. . . . It excludes certain properties, and under it, certain other properties would be sold back to the present owners or be retained by them. The key to the [urban renewal] plan . . . is the opinion of the Government authorities that residential neighborhoods should be 'well-balanced.' . . .

"In sum the purpose of the plan . . . is to create a pleasant neighborhood. . . . The Government is to determine what conditions are pleasant. . . .

"Of course, the plan as pictured in the prospectus is attractive. . . . It would be difficult to think of a village, town or city in the United States which a group of artists, architects and builders could not improve vastly if they could tear down the whole community and rebuild the whole of it. But as yet the courts have not come to call such pleasant accomplishments a public purpose which validates Government seizure of private property. The claim of Government power for such purposes runs squarely into the right of the individual to own property and to use it as he pleases. Absent impingement upon rights of others, and absent public use of compelling public necessity for the property, the individual's right is superior to all rights of the Government and is impreg-

nable to the efforts of Government to seize it. . . . One man's land cannot be seized by the Government and sold to another man merely in order that the purchaser may build upon it a better house or a house which better meets the government's idea of what is appropriate or well-designed."⁽³⁾

The Supreme Court heard the case on appeal; and, on November 22, 1954, the Court (William O. Douglas writing the opinion) said, in essence, that Congress, in the District of Columbia, has unlimited authority to determine what the public good is and unlimited power to use any means whatever to achieve that good. The Court said that state legislatures have the same power over all communities in their states.⁽³⁾

Urban renewal, as mass madness on a national scale, was about ready to begin — but not entirely ready.

Zoning Laws

City governments, before they can get tax money from the federal treasury for urban renewal projects, need zoning laws⁽⁴⁾ "with teeth in them" — that is, laws which give city officials power to control the use of private real estate: to determine which neighborhoods shall be residential, what kind of houses are permitted, how they must be located on lots, how the yards may be fenced; which neighborhoods may have churches and apartment houses, which ones may not; which neighborhoods may have business establishments, and what kind.

Unless city governments have zoning laws giving them such power over private property owners, they cannot design a "Workable Program" for an urban renewal project. "Workable Program" is a phrase of the Washington bureaucracy. It means, an urban renewal project pleasing to federal housing officials.

Even such powerful zoning laws do not, however, give city governments *all* the power they need for participation in urban renewal, because, as stated before, urban renewal

involves *elimination* of private rights in real estate. With zoning laws, city governments can limit a man's freedom to *use* his property, but they cannot take his property away from him.

State Urban Renewal Laws

The November 22, 1954, Supreme Court decision said that state legislatures could seize private property at will, for any purpose which the legislators claimed to be good. So, another step was necessary in the removal of roadblocks to a really massive, national urban renewal program: state governments must pass on to city governments limitless power to confiscate private property. That is, each state legislature must pass an urban renewal law, "authorizing" city governments to seize private real estate in areas designated for urban renewal projects.

Eminent Domain

In any civilized society, there will arise occasions when an individual owns property that government needs for a *public use* that is *necessary* to the welfare of the whole people. *Eminent Domain* is the power of government to force individuals, on such occasions, to *sell* the property, at a fair price, to the government, for the *necessary public use*.

This is not a constitutionally granted power, but is, rather, a power implicit in the formation of government. In the American system, eminent domain should be exercised only by state and local governments, except in time of actual, congressionally-declared war.

It is in the nature of human beings that men in governing positions try to govern: they try to use their power to make the governed people do what is considered good for them. When schemes for promoting general welfare fail to accomplish all that was promised, governing officials instinctively say the failure resulted from too little power in their hands: their programs would have succeeded if they had had

more power. So, they reach for the power they say they need for the successful promotion of general welfare.

There always has been this conflict between government and the people who are governed — no matter what kind of government it is: all governments are always reaching for more power so that they can do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

In a nation where people love freedom; where they know the truth, that all governments will become tyrannical if permitted; where they consider the rights of individuals as sacred; and where they have the character to fight for the freedom they cherish — people will habitually resist every act of government that is an encroachment upon the sacred rights of individuals. They will resist so consistently and noisily that, in every instance, government will have to prove its case before violating citizens' rights: government will have to prove that the "public need" is so great and self-evident that all reasonable men concede the necessity, *in this one instance*, of sacrificing individual rights for the good of the whole people.

When government reaches for more power in order to do things for the "public good," there are always special interests and individuals who stand to profit from the proposed governmental activity. These join the politicians in propagandizing the "urgent public need" that is to be served. Their propaganda is reinforced by legions of dreamers who imagine that political and economic power concentrated in the hands of governmental officials can wipe out all human ugliness and create heaven on earth. This combination of forces is frequently powerful enough to make any individual resistance of illegitimate governmental power look like the action of a crackpot or scoundrel.

Since the beginning of our national life, therefore, there have been abuses of eminent domain. But, for many years, each abuse was an isolated case, which could not be used as a precedent, or "authority," for other abuses. Indeed, public resistance to governmental action which encroached upon individual

rights was, for a long time, so wholesomely habitual in the United States that state and local governments generally had extreme difficulty in exercising eminent domain even when the public use to be served seemed obviously necessary.

In short, America was a nation where the awesome power of eminent domain was held in reasonable check by a people who knew that the right to be secure in the ownership and use of private property is essential to the life of a free man; who knew that, without the right to own and use property, a man has no means of providing the necessities of life, except as the governing power permits him — who knew that a government which can take your property can take your life.

The Big Job to Do

For urban renewal, a city government seizes one man's property; uses tax money to enhance its value; and then sells it to another man, for considerably less than was given to the man from whom it was confiscated. The buyer can then get tax money to develop the property for his own private, profitable use, provided only that he build something the official planners like.

The man from whom the property was seized may be grievously hurt; the man who bought it a reduced price, to redevelop, with tax money, for his own use, profits greatly; and his profits are made possible, in part, by taxes imposed on the man forced to sell in the first place. But no matter; and no matter whether the finished project pleases the people who live and work in it — and whose taxes help pay for it: this is urban renewal.

If it was traditionally difficult for city governments to seize an occasional piece of private property for *necessary* public use, even when the public need was obvious and urgent, how could Americans ever be led to accept urban renewal? Urban renewal requires seizures of all private property in large areas (at whatever the cost in tax money) and causes the uproot-

ing of entire communities of families and established businesses (at whatever the cost in heartbreak and financial loss for those uprooted) for no public need at all — unless one considers it a public need to tear down and rebuild whole sections of a city in order to please public planning officials!

How could Americans be persuaded to tolerate such a program, and pay for it with their tax money?

It took a lot of doing. This was a propaganda bombardment job which required the heaviest artillery. And that is what was used. The invisible government did the job with professional thoroughness.

The Invisible Government

The invisible government is a group of powerful, widely respected, and, for the most part, very wealthy individuals who support, work through, and control a bewildering network of tax-exempt organizations. The primary sources of revenue for all the organizations are the big tax-exempt foundations — mainly Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford — though all are also financed, to some degree, by business firms which profit from the governmental policies which the network fosters.

The controlling center of this network is the Council on Foreign Relations, whose key members hold memberships in related and subsidiary organizations, and occupy influential positions in government, in foundations, in educational institutions, in the communications industry, in finance.

These individuals form an elite group who set the policies of the federal government; and, through a vast, interlocking combine of educational and opinion-forming agencies, they influence or control the propaganda which persuades Congress and the public to accept the policies.

This is the team which undertook the job of bombarding the nation with enough propaganda to "sell" urban renewal.

In the summer of 1954, Congress enacted the necessary law (Housing Act of 1954) to provide tax money for urban renewal out of the national treasury. In November, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down a decision which would give all urban renewal laws and directives the odor of legal sanctity.

The invisible government assumed the job of selling urban renewal to local and state governments, and to the people.

City governments without strong zoning laws had to be persuaded to adopt them. This was relatively easy. A group of tax-exempt organizations had already been working on the zoning-law problem for a long time. The American Committee for International Municipal Cooperation; the American Municipal Association; the American Society for Public Administration; the American Society of Planning Officials; the International City Managers' Association; the Municipal Finance Officers Association; the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; the Public Administration Service — all these organizations are housed at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, in a Chicago University building financed with Rockefeller Foundation money. Most of them have the same sources of income that the Council on Foreign Relations has. Many of them have, among their boards of directors and trustees, men who occupy similar positions in the CFR or in related organizations.

There are few city governments in the land which are not under strong influence from one or more of these organizations — virtually all of which are sympathetic to the idea that modern cities must have strong zoning laws.

State legislatures had to be persuaded to pass urban renewal laws, authorizing cities to seize private property for urban renewal projects. This could be done largely as a by-product of the big effort needed to convince the people that urban renewal is not only good and proper, but also necessary and inevitable.

In May, 1957, the Committee for Economic Development (one of the most influen-

tial tax-exempt organizations in the Council on Foreign Relations network) set up its Area Redevelopment Committee — which quickly became both a fountainhead and control center for a mammoth nationwide propaganda drive for urban renewal.

In 1957, the CED had programs "to improve the teaching of economics in the public schools ... operating in 39 states." The CED's College-Community Research Centers had "projects in progress" in 33 institutions of higher learning. Twenty institutions of higher learning were participating in the CED's "College Program," to develop training in economics for prospective teachers. The CED was operating "summer workshops" to provide training in economics for thousands of school teachers throughout the nation. The CED was operating high school community projects in the teaching and understanding of modern economics; and it was operating a "Cooperating School Program," to demonstrate the teaching of economics, in 20 public school systems from California to Rhode Island.

The Committee for Economic Development set up "CED Associates" — groups of young businessmen, under the guidance of college professors and of key CED or CFR members — in cities throughout the nation. The "CED Associates" were supposed to bring to their communities a better understanding of modern economics. They, like the school and college programs of CED, were excellent vehicles for the dissemination of "area redevelopment" (that is, urban renewal) propaganda.

Information in press handouts and pamphlets issued by the CED's Information Division customarily reach (according to CED's official boast) more than 19 million people.

These are just a *few* of the organized activities of *one* of the multitude of "private" agencies which went into high gear to sell urban renewal to the public in 1957.

ACTION — American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods — was also set up, with national headquarters in New York City. This group sponsors neighborhood meetings where

city planning experts tell local citizens how they can take *Action* to prevent their cities from deteriorating and their neighborhoods from becoming slums; and the organization distributes well-prepared pamphlets showing how *Action* has been, and can be, taken. The *Action* insistently emphasized is, of course, federally financed urban renewal.

Of the 66 persons on the ACTION Board of Directors, a controlling majority are:

known members of the Council on Foreign Relations — such as Philip L. Graham and Stanley Marcus;

known members of important CFR affiliates — such as, Sidney Weinberg of the Business Council;

union bosses like Harry C. Bates, Ben Fischer, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, Walter Reuther;

bureaucrats in charge of various "Housing Authorities," including Dr. Robert Weaver, Kennedy's present Housing Administrator whose appointment was challenged in the Senate because of Dr. Weaver's alleged communist front record;

"liberal" politicians dedicated to the total socialist revolution — such as, Joseph S. Clark, Jr., U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania;

officials of construction and real estate firms which can make mammoth profits on urban renewal projects and who are also "liberal" in their support of all governmental controls and subsidies, the tools for converting capitalism into socialism — such as, William Zeckendorf;

representatives of organizations also "liberal" in the sense indicated above — such as, Philip M. Klutznick of B'nai B'rith, and Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone of the League of Women Voters.

The Advertising Council, another tax-exempt organization in the invisible government network, features free "public service" announcements on radio and television networks, touting the work of ACTION.⁽⁵⁾

Here is a partial list of business organizations particularly active in supporting urban renewal:

Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)

Allied Stores Corp.

Aluminum Co. of America

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
 Bessemer Securities Corp.
 Cabot, Cabot & Forbes (Boston)
 Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.
 Crown Zellerbach Corp.
 Draper & Kramer, Inc. (Chicago)
 General Electric Co.
 Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
 Hartford National Bank
 Hecht Department Store
 (Washington, D. C.)
 Henry J. Kaiser Co.
 Hilton Hotels, Inc.
 Holiday Inns
 Hotel Corp. of America
 James W. Rouse & Co.
 J. C. Penney & Co.
 John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Julius Garfinckel Department Store
 (Washington, D. C.)
 Macy's Department Store
 Marriott Motor Hotels
 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
 Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
 National Gypsum Co.
 New York Life Insurance Co.
 Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Portland Cement Association (Chicago)
 Prudential Insurance Co. of America
 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (Newark)
 Raymond Rebsamen (Little Rock)
 Republic Steel Corp.
 Reynolds Aluminum
 Safeway Stores, Inc.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co.
 Sheraton Corp. of America
 Southern New England Telephone Co.
 Time, Inc.
 Travelers Insurance Cos.
 Turner Construction Co. (New York)
 Woodward & Lothrop Department Store
 (Washington, D. C.)⁽⁶⁾

And Then the Moon?

In May, 1957, when the invisible government's Committee for Economic Development created the Area Redevelopment Committee, urban renewal was in its infancy.

By the end of the Eisenhower Administration, urban renewal had become a major national movement which was engaged in wholesale destruction of private property

rights, and opening rich veins of public money for graft, corruption, and political vote-buying. Houston, Texas, appeared to be the only major city left in the United States without zoning laws; and only five states in the union — Idaho, Louisiana, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming — had refused to pass the necessary laws "authorizing" confiscation of private property for private use in urban renewal projects.⁽⁷⁾

Yet, in his first "housing" message to Congress (March 9, 1961), President Kennedy said the urban renewal program must be expanded.

The Housing Act of 1961 did expand urban renewal activities in the United States; and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 expanded them abroad. United States taxpayers are now paying for urban renewal in foreign lands; and ambitious schemes are afoot to provide urban renewal for the world.

Toward Soviet America

To promote urban renewal from a state of infancy in 1957, to what it is now, took, as I said earlier, a lot of doing. All the credit for this accomplishment cannot be given to the tax-exempt organizations and business firms and labor unions, interlocked with or manipulated by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Agencies of the federal government have also been busy, with tax money, pouring out tons of propaganda to sell urban renewal.

One of the most attractive selling pieces for urban renewal was published in March, 1958, by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington. It is an expensive-looking 12-page pamphlet entitled "Aids to Your Community — Programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency."

The pamphlet is an advertising brochure, simply worded and simply illustrated (for the unsophisticated officials in provincial cities, no doubt), telling city fathers exactly how to go about getting federal money for urban

renewal — from the initial cost of making surveys to decide that a project is needed, to the final costs of providing public housing for persons evicted from the project area and of lending money to the private real estate dealers who “develop” the area (for their own profit). From the pamphlet:

“Through its regional offices, the Housing and Home Finance Agency provides a sort of one-stop service station for communities to use these aids. . . .

“When city fathers work up to the state of transforming a rundown, blighted area through the process of urban renewal, a helping hand is available from the federal government.”

Notice how much more effectively American bureaucrats can sell the socialist idea than communists can manage to do.

Communist William Z. Foster demands, in harsh and bitter tone, that the building industry be socialized so that the “miserable shacks” of capitalism can be torn down and replaced with public housing “fit for workers.”⁽²⁾

The Housing bureaucrats talk affectionately and gently about city fathers transforming

blighted areas. Yet communist Foster and the Housing bureaucrats are talking about the same thing: socializing the building industry in the United States, as one step toward the ultimate goal of a socialist America (Foster called it a Soviet America, which means the same).

Part II

Next week, I will present more about the plans for worldwide urban renewal, and look further into the rationale and activities of urban renewal in the United States.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Republished in 1961, with a Foreword by the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and with chapter notes by Maurice Ries: Elgin Publications, Box 162, Balboa Island, California, price \$4.75
- (2) *Toward Soviet America*, William Z. Foster (see Footnote 1 for details), pp. 290, 281
- (3) *Congressional Record*, March 17, 1959, pp. 3907 ff.
- (4) “HHFA Aids to Communities In Area Redevelopment,” booklet by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D.C., August, 1962, p. 7
- (5) For further details regarding the activities of the CED, ACTION, and other groups affiliated with the Council on Foreign Relations, see the book *Invisible Government* by Dan Smoot.
- (6) *Congressional Record*, October 3, 1962, pp. 20891 ff.
- (7) *Congressional Record*, October 5, 1962, p. 21232

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

REC-13

February 21, 1963

b6
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62-107576-133
Reverend [redacted]
Wesley Foundation
Box 117
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 13th to Assistant Director William C. Sullivan has been brought to my attention.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEB 21 5 01 PM '63
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY sp7 mlf/p

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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501 E. SALE ROAD
PHONE GR 7-2191

MINISTER

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b7C PHONE GR 7-6726

Wesley Foundation

Box 117

McNeese State College

Wake Charles, Va.

February 13, 1963

Mr. William Sullivan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/97 BY sp7 mac/ep

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

We note that Dan Smoot, T.V. commentator, is referred to as an ex-FBI agent. Could you give us some information concerning the circumstances connected with his disassociation with the FBI.

The mention of his former association with the Bureau implies that he speaks with authority and knowledge available only to one related to some official government agency.

We appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely,



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LD:sd

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EX-112

REC-13

62-102576-133

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February 25, 1963

EX-102

REC-3

[Redacted]

Department of Social Sciences
Northwestern State College of Louisiana
Natchitoches, Louisiana

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FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

FEB 25 4 30 PM '63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/81 BY sp7 mac/ep

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of February 16th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
FEB 25 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent wrote on one prior occasion, 10-26-62, and requested information concerning the Communist Party. He was given a files confidential reply on 11-1-62. No derogatory information in Bufiles concerning him.

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NATIONAL
PRODUCTS
Incorporated

900 Baxter Avenue . Louisville 4, Kentucky
JU. 3-0206

Manufacturers of Mirror, Glass and Wood Products

2-23-63

J Edgar Hoover
Wash. D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover --

First-may I say "Thank God for J E H. ." Second --
Ive read the enclosed --Ive written my senator who writes back &
says he is not as disturbed about the communists in government as
[redacted] I am.

b6
b7C

Would you care to comment on the enclosed. Is it
factual as far as you can determine & what can I do.

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/01 BY SP2 [redacted]

ITC

9/26/63

let to Godell
R.M.W.
4/17/63

8-RMW

NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGY
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
SOCIOLOGY

February 16, 1963

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/83 BY sp2 mup/

Dear Sir:

Every Saturday night a television program called The Dan Smoot Report is beamed out of Shreveport. They regularly give a list of Mr. Smoot's credentials to vouch for his competence. Included is the statement that he is a former Harvard Law School professor and FBI agent.

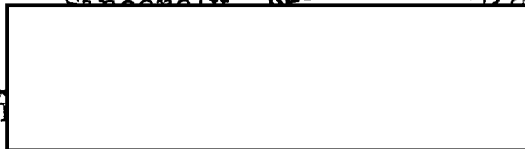
After hearing his program, it seemed doubtful in the extreme to me that he had any kind of close training in law. Accordingly, I wrote to the Dean of the Faculty at the Harvard Law School to find out what his tenure had been. My letter was answered by [redacted]

[redacted] He said, "According to our records we have never had a professor here named Smoot; nor have we had a student here by that name." Clearly, Mr. Smoot is flying under colors that are not his. It occurred to me that one who could so freely mangle facts might also be inaccurate when he allows himself to be described as a former FBI agent.

Is it consistent with the policy of the Bureau to give information of this kind? I would like to know if Mr. Dan Smoot was indeed an agent with your branch of the Justice Department.

I teach political theory. So does Mr. Smoot, using the big scare, the innuendo and the half-truth to indict our present administration. His interpretations over the air-waves are his business. Accurate knowledge of his credentials is public business. That is why I make inquiry of you on this matter.

REC-3 62-102576-134



FEB 28 1963

MAR 6 1963

EX-102

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THREE
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8-RMW
ack 2-25-63
Junc

February 27, 1963

REC-26 62-104532-135

114
[Redacted]
National Products, Inc.
Post Office Box 4174
Louisville 4, Kentucky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/81 BY sp7mcy/ys

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Dear [Redacted]

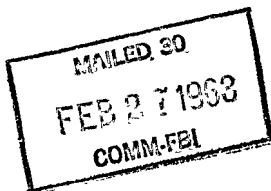
Your letter of February 23rd and enclosure have been received, and I want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the affairs of the FBI.

With respect to "The Dan Smoot Report," it has been my policy over the years not to comment concerning any publication not prepared by this Bureau or by me. I feel sure you will understand my position.

Enclosed are some publications I hope you will find of interest. Some of them contain suggestions as to what citizens can do to combat communism in America. I am also returning your enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (4)
correspondent's enclosure
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Deadly Duel
The Current Communist Threat

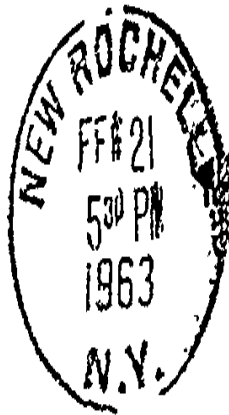
NOTE: No record of Goodell in Bufiles. Xerox copy of correspondent's enclosure made for retention in Bufiles. The enclosure consisted of the February 12, 1962, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report."

RMW:nlb (3)

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Mr Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

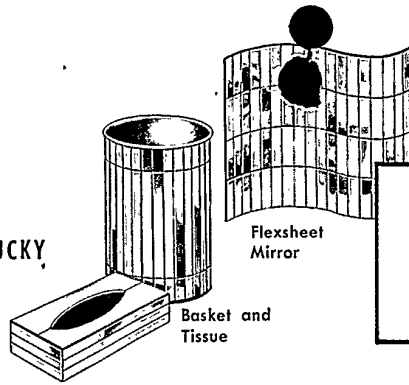
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Manufacturers of Mirror, Glass and Wood Products

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

J. Edgar Hoover
Wash. D.C.

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2-23

Dear Mr. Hoover -
First - may I say "Thank God for J.E.H."
Second - I've read the enclosed - I've
written my snail who writes back & says
he is not as disturbed about the communists
in government as

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Would you care to comment on the
enclosed. Is it factual as far as you can
determine & what can I do. 62-102576-138

ENCLOSURE
1. Two copies
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Sincerely
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Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 7 (Broadcast 340) February 12, 1962 Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOT

SUBVERSION AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT

On November 25, 1945, the FBI sent to President Harry Truman and to several key agencies of government an official Report which said, in part:

"... on November 8, 1945 ... Elizabeth Bentley ... came into the New York office of the Bureau and stated that for the past 11 years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

"The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group ... was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

"The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board;

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THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of special issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, in New York City; Maj. Duncan Lee of William Donovan's law firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Leshinsky and George Perazich who were employees of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. . . .

"Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. . . ."

The information supplied by Elizabeth Bentley was supplemented and corroborated by a mass of information from Whittaker Chambers and other sources available to intelligence agencies of our government and to committees of Congress.

A dramatic result of these disclosures was the Hiss case. Alger Hiss, former high official in the State Department, first Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — literally, one of the most influential men in the United States — was eventually sent to prison for committing perjury by

denying, under oath, that he had ever been a communist or Soviet espionage agent.

These sensational developments prepared the way for the "McCarthy era." Alger Hiss actually began serving his prison sentence in 1950. In February, 1950, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) made his first public speech about communists in government, especially in the State Department.

The "McCarthy Era" began on that day and lasted, roughly, until November, 1954, when the United States Senate passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy died in the spring of 1957.

McCarthy and his staff did a considerable amount of original investigation concerning communist infiltration into government; but McCarthy's essential role was the publicizing of cases which agencies of government knew about but would not act upon.

The most important *investigation* of communist influence on governmental policies was conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the late Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat, Nevada) began an investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations in July, 1951.

By June, 1952, the subcommittee (after the most exhaustive, careful, and significant investigation ever made by a committee of Congress) had revealed that the tax-exempt IPR assisted the communist conquest of China.

In 1953, former Senator William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana) succeeded McCarran as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. On April 10, 1953, the subcommittee, under Jenner's chairmanship, began an investigation concerning "interlocking subversion in government departments." Senator Jenner opened the investigation with a statement, saying:

"The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee . . . during the past 3 years has been uncovering evidence of extensive communist penetration in Government.

"The subcommittee has been impressed by the extent to which the communists it has exposed were able to move . . . from one Government agency to another, spinning their web of intrigue and drawing with them in positions of power and influence their confederates and auxiliaries."

On July 30, 1953, the Jenner subcommittee printed an interim report. From the Introduction of this report:

"The subcommittee . . . noted that literally scores of agents had penetrated the United States Government, and . . . how some of these were responsible for extensive perversion of policy that consequently caused the loss of thousands of American lives and injury to the interests of the United States. It noted that except in a few cases, all of these agents, despite the record of their subversion, had escaped punishment and some, in positions of influence, continued to flourish even after their exposure."

One section of the Jenner subcommittee report dated July 30, 1953, revealed that, whereas two Soviet espionage rings inside our government had been exposed, there were two other equally important rings known to be operating—but not yet identified and exposed.

These two Soviet espionage rings inside government *never have been exposed.*

The Jenner subcommittee report of July 30, 1953, concluded with this 12-point statement:

"1. The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.

"2. This penetration has extended from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions in our Government.

"3. The agents of this penetration have operated in accordance with a distinct design, fashioned by their Soviet superiors.

"4. Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure.

"5. The general pattern of this penetration was first into agencies concerned with economic recovery, then to war-making agencies, then to agencies concerned with foreign policy and postwar planning, but always moving to the focal point of national concern.

"6. In general, the communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors.

"7. Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the communists.

"8. Despite the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies had reported extensive information about this communist penetration, little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until congressional committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy.

"9. Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

"10. Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished.

"11. The control that the American Communications Association, a communist-directed union, maintains over communication lines vital to the national defense poses a threat to the security of this country.

"12. Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security."

Since that report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was published in July,

1953, there have been few significant removals of communists or pro-communists from governmental service.

On the other hand, there are indications that notorious individuals, forced out during the "McCarthy Era," are now coming back into official, or semi-official positions of influence.

Space limitations will permit only a few specific illustrations.

John Stewart Service Case

On September 2, 1960, William D. Pawley (former United States Ambassador in various posts) testified before the Internal Security Subcommittee. Here is a portion of his testimony.

Mr. Pawley: It is my judgment (and I was in the Department of State at the time) that . . . the loss of China and the subsequent difficulties with which the United States has been faced, was the result of mistaken policy of Dean Acheson, Phil Jessup, Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, John Service, John Davies, Jr. . . . Clubb, and others.

Senator McClellan: Do you think those mistakes were all sincere mistakes of judgment? . . .

Mr. Pawley: No, I don't, Senator. The record is full of evidence that at least one of these men, John Service, was brought before the Justice Department after documents of top secret nature had been discovered in his home where he would take them at night; they would be photographed and later delivered to a Russian agent in New York . . . and the evidence that was obtained by the Justice Department was by tapping telephones and by apartment search without a warrant; and they were unable to convict; and . . . Acheson . . . said, "If you can't convict him I am going to give him back his job."

And his next assignment was India. . . . but he never got there. . . . He was brought back for investigation; and he went through several security checks . . . before he was finally dismissed.

Mr. Sourwine: Are you aware that . . . the Supreme Court ordered him rehired?

Mr. Pawley: I did not know.

Mr. Sourwine: On the ground that—not that Mr. Dulles' findings that he was a security risk were in error, but on the ground that Mr. Dulles had not followed the departmental procedure which he himself had laid down.

Are you aware that the State Department at the time announced that Mr. Service was being rehired under the Supreme Court's order, but that he would be given a nonsensitive job?

Mr. Pawley: . . . I'm glad to hear that last part. . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Are you aware that for almost the last year he has been consul general in Liverpool? . . .

Senator Keating: Is he there now?

Mr. Sourwine: Yes.

Owen Lattimore Case

The McCarran investigation revealed that Owen Lattimore was a major contributor to the communist conquest of China, and that he was a "conscious and articulate instrument of the communist conspiracy."

About the time China fell to the communists, Lattimore began urging American recognition of Outer Mongolia, a Soviet puppet state lying between China and Siberia. Lattimore had tremendous influence in the State Department. It is apparent that the Department would have established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia if it had not been for the Congressional investigations which thoroughly discredited Lattimore and his recommendations.

Lattimore was indicted for perjury; but the charges were subsequently dropped; and Owen Lattimore practically vanished from the news for several years—until the summer of 1961.

In mid-summer, 1961, State Department spokesmen revealed that the Department was supporting a "package deal" which involved the admission of Outer Mongolia and Mauretania to the UN. Simultaneously, it was learned that Owen Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia, on a prolonged visit, making some sort of study.

State Department spokesmen denied that Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia on an official mission, but did admit (to the late Senator Styles Bridges) that the Department would be glad to have "Mr. Lattimore report his findings" when he returned to the United States.

On August 22, 1961, Senator Thomas Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut) in a speech to the Senate, said:

"I do not think it is an accident that, at the very moment when there was a big drive on to persuade the State Department to grant recognition to Outer Mongolia, Owen Lattimore should have arrived in the so-called Mongolian Peoples' Republic as a V.I.P. visitor....

"Owen Lattimore, in addition to being an apologist for the Chinese communists... pre- tends to expertness on Outer Mongolia. The Outer Mongolian government, according to monitored radio reports, has taken Lattimore to its bosom during the course of his present visit, and Lattimore has reciprocated by embracing the Outer Mongolian government.

"Lattimore told an Outer Mongolian audience that it is high time that their country was admitted to the United Nations....

"I find it difficult to escape the conclusion that some serious significance attaches to Owen Lattimore's presence in Outer Mongolia."

In November, 1961, Outer Mongolia was admitted to membership in the United Nations, with United States support.

Despite State Department denials, well-informed persons in Washington feel certain that the Outer Mongolia deal was another Lattimore scheme — and that it is a prelude to full realization of an old objective of the international communist conspiracy: American diplomatic recognition of another Soviet satellite.

The Oppenheimer Case

On June 26, 1961, United States Representative Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), during a speech to the House said:

"The Organization of American States, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the United States, is supposed to be one of the great bulwarks against communist penetration of the western hemisphere.

"Early this month, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was selected to inaugurate a professorship program under which American professors will lecture in Latin America and Latin American professors will come here for the same purpose....

"Dr. Oppenheimer went to Mexico the first week in June for about 10 days and will leave shortly for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, spending a week or so lecturing in each country....

"Now Dr. Oppenheimer is the same man whose security clearance, after extensive hearings and reviews, was suspended on December 23, 1953.

"On June 29, 1954, members of the Atomic Energy Commission voted to deny him access to restricted material. The AEC's Personnel Security Board... established that a number of communist party officials between 1942 and 1945 had made statements to the effect that J. Robert Oppenheimer was a member of the communist party, but that because of his position he could not be active in the party, and that his name should be removed from the communist party's mailing list.

"The Board also established that Oppenheimer had made periodic contributions to the communist party of between \$500 and \$1,000 each year for 4 years, ending in April, 1942.

"The Board found that Oppenheimer's wife had been a communist and was formerly married to a communist; that his brother, Frank Oppenheimer, had been a communist official; that his brother's wife had been a member of the communist party; that he had an intimate association from 1936 to 1943 with Dr. Jean Tatlock, a member of the communist party, which Oppenheimer himself admitted.

"Oppenheimer himself, under oath, ... admitted that he had lied to security officers....

"Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of the United States are paying 60 percent of the cost of this program which is being inaugurated by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. . . . I would like to know . . . why . . . Dr. Oppenheimer was selected to do this job in these perilous times."

Lauchlin Currie Case

Lauchlin B. Currie was born in Nova Scotia but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Currie was one of many communists who infiltrated our government during the New Deal. From 1939 to 1945, he was an Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, with an office in the White House. He was also a member of a Soviet espionage ring.

During a congressional investigation in the late 40's Currie, testifying under oath, admitted having been a member of the communist party while in government service. But in 1950, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began its investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Currie left the United States and went to Colombia.

During the entire "McCarthy era"—1950-1954—Currie remained conveniently beyond the reach of congressional committees which were trying to expose the networks of communist espionage and subversion inside the agencies of government. Hence, there never has been a full assessment of the damage which Lauchlin Currie may have done this country — though it is known that he had tremendous influence on governmental policies which helped the communists conquer China; and it is known that he served the Soviet cause well as a spy in the White House.

Currie has done well since he left the United States. He went to Colombia as a private consultant to reorganize the Colombian government's administrative setup — on a contract which allegedly paid him \$150,000. He has worked for the Colombian government ever since. In 1954, he became a citizen of Colombia and married a Colombian. In 1955, his United States citizenship was automatically

cancelled, because he (a naturalized citizen) had been out of the country for five years.

On August 26, 1961, a syndicated column by Richard Starnes, datelined Washington, revealed that Lauchlin B. Currie "is in the front ranks of planners in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated under the newborn Alliance for Progress."

Currie's schemes for revolutionizing the society and economy of Colombia, with United States money, are completely communistic — indeed, they could very well have been fabricated in Moscow or Peiping. Mr. Starnes' column reports that the State Department is unhappy about Currie's "fantastic" plan for spending American money in Colombia, but does not know what to do about it.

Regardless of what "spokesmen" for the State Department say, it should be obvious that Lauchlin B. Currie, formerly a high official in the United States government, would never have got his important job in Colombia without the help of old friends still in the American State Department. Congress and the American people ought to know who these old friends of Currie are.

"Security" in the State Department

On June 26, 1961, U. S. Representative Gordon Scherer said:

"The President appoints Dr. James R. Killian to investigate and supervise our Central Intelligence Agency, which is alleged to have fumbled the ball on a number of occasions, the last time in Cuba. I do not have time today, Mr. Speaker, to discuss Dr. Killian's background and pronouncements, but let me assure you that they should demonstrate to the least informed that he is one of the last men who should be put in this key position.

"Last week, to curry favors with, and pay a political debt to, a nationality group, the President appointed Salvatore Anthony Bontempo to head the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs—and the Lord knows the State Department needs the best that is available for such a position. But

Bontempo has no background or experience whatsoever in security problems. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, some of us were shocked when the National Science Foundation, created by the Congress in the interests of national defense, awarded a fellowship of taxpayer's money at the University of Illinois to a man [Edward Yellin] who has been convicted in the Federal courts for refusal to answer questions concerning his activities as a colonizer for the communist party in defense industry.

"I do not know how many more of these mistakes the country can stand. . . ."

Henry J. Taylor, who was United States Ambassador to Switzerland during the administration of President Eisenhower, is now a columnist for United Features Syndicate, Inc. In a column published November 17, 1961, Mr. Taylor said:

"The State Department is being rocked by a disgraceful and alarming blow to our nation's security. Do you remember Alger Hiss?

"To the utter dismay of officials fighting such subversion or treachery, 25 departmental experts in this battle have been dismissed . . . and their whole Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs kicked downstairs. . . .

"In short, and incredible as it may seem in the face of Soviet espionage, the word has gone out—as it did in the days of Alger Hiss—that internal security problems are 'tut-tut, never mind.' . . .

"To confirm that 'tut-tut' signal, the dismissal of the 25 experts . . . was accompanied by appointing in charge a pair of political hacks. . . .

"Our security now rests on two party faithfuls named Salvatore A. Bontempo and Michael Cieplinski, who . . . might as well be end-men in a minstrel show for all the experience they have had in protecting our nation against the enormously powerful and relentless Soviet machine. Both are unknowing and equally preposterous except for the purpose of downgrading this task at the very time Khrushchev has intensified all penetration activities, and the actual survival of the United States may be at stake."

The Roudebush Resolution

On January 18, 1962, U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana) introduced a resolution in the House, asking for an investigation of the State Department. Mr. Roudebush said:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side—the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

"Our struggle with communism has resolved itself to a life-and-death status....

"The responsibility for the American response to communism lies with our Department of State....

"Limiting ourselves to recent developments only, we are reminded of U.S. reverses in Laos, Cuba, Berlin, Vietnam, and other trouble spots.

"There is also much concern about the granting of American aid to communist countries which profess independence of Moscow.

"Our citizens also are disturbed about aspects of American participation in United Nations activities which often reflect program and policies detrimental to our interests.

"With these developments in mind, it appears that a close scrutiny of State Department planning and personnel is in order...."

Every American who loves his country should demand that his Congressman support the Roudebush resolution for a full and relentless investigation of the State Department.

Congressional Fund

At the request of subscribers, we keep all members of the United States Congress — both House and Senate — on a permanent subscription list. We do this at our own expense; and, since the cost is rather high, we make this formal announcement once each year, inviting contributions to help carry the load.

Your contributions to us for this purpose are not tax-exempt; and we can no longer use a specific contribution to provide a subscription for specific Representatives or Senators. Any sum that you send will be placed in our general Congressional Fund to help pay the over-all expense — and will be most sincerely appreciated.

Index to 1961 Reports

In response to requests, we have had an index prepared for all *Reports* published in 1961. It is extensive (24½ pages long) and, we think, well done. It is now ready for delivery. Price: \$1.50.

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report*, see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report*?

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

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62-102576-136

February 27, 1963

EX-112

[Redacted Address]

Scarsdale, New York

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DATE 9/24/87 BY SP-10/11/87

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Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter postmarked February 21, 1963, has been received, and the thought prompting you to write is appreciated.

With respect to your inquiry regarding the Dan Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
FEB 28 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD as SA 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

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RECEIVED
FEB 28 1963
FBI

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[Redacted]
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mr Edgar Hoover,

Is the "Dan Smoot Report" as reliable as it sounds I believe you are in a position to know and I would appreciate your answer no end.

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Cordially yours

/s/

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[REDACTED]
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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Mr. Edgar Hoover,
On the "Don Smart Report"
as reliable as it sounds
I believe you are in a
position to know and I
would appreciate your
answer no end.

b6
b7C

Cordially yours
[REDACTED]

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CORRESPONDENCE
from 1502

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WEC-120

62-1137

March 6, 1963

[Redacted]
Lancaster, California

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/26/77 BY SP7 [Redacted]

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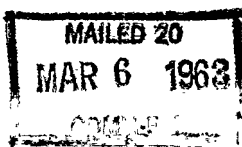
Your letter of February 26, 1963, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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Feb 26, 1963

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Gentlemen:

I received an unsolicited gift of a subscription to "Dan Smoot Report" for Christmas.

He states, as a reference, he was employed as an agent for your department.

Before placing too much stock in a person I want to know more about him. So before I start "Dan Smoot Reports," I would like a report on Dan Smoot. Your reply to this request will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Yours Truly,

/s/



Lancaster, Calif.

b6
b7c

7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/77 BY SP7 JAL/g

REC-120

REC-120

62-102576-137

5 MAR 7 1963

32.e.
3-4-63
ack 3-6-63
90
mm

8-00

Feb 26, 1963

Gentlemen:

I received an unsolicited gift of a subscription to the "Dan Smoot Report" for Christmas.

He states, as a reference, he was employed as an agent for your department.

Before placing too much stock in a person I want to know more about him. So before I start "Dan Smoot Reports", I would like a report on Dan Smoot. Your reply to this request will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Yours Truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/97 BY SP2 MAC/gj



b6
b7c

LANCASTER, CALIF.

CORRESPONDENCE

32c
34463
ack 3663
CDJ
mud

March 14, 1963

b6
b7c

ALL 26, WALK

Dear Mr. Hooper:

Just a few brief lines to let you know that I as an individual American deeply appreciate your personal efforts and that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We are living in troubled confused times. Most of us no longer can rely upon the integrity of our elected representatives. Certainly, at one time in history our elected representatives went to Washington as counsellors to our President. Of recent years they are rubber stamps.

Recently I read a report put out by Dan Smoot and naturally when you talk likes he is talking people are not prone to believing what he has to say because it is opposed to what they have been led to believe.

I am not asking you to put your stamp of approval on the Dan Smoot Report but I would like to know if in your opinion he is a good loyal citizen and is not putting out any anti American literature.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours.

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/17/82 BY SP-10/10/82

37 MAR 15 1963

EXP. PROC.

30

17C
18-63

adw
RMD:mlk
3/19/63

REC- 91

138

March 20, 1963

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of March 14th has been received, and your kind comments are appreciated.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

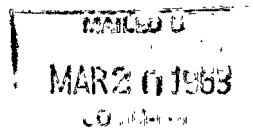
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/80 BY SP-1 mcy

NOTE: Prior limited but cordial correspondence with [Redacted]
No derogatory information in Bufiles concerning him.

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b7C

RMW:jf (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

30 MAR 21 15 AM '63

30 MAR 21 15 AM '63

4714

TRUE COPY

March 14 1963

Det 26, Mich

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a few brief lines to let you know that I as an individual American deeply appreciate your personal efforts and that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We are living in troubled confused times. Most of us no longer can rely upon the integrity of our elected representatives. Certainly, at one time in history our elected representatives went to Washington as counsellors to our President. Of recent years they are rubber stamps.

Recently I read a report put out by Dan Smoot and naturally when you talk likes he is talking people are not prone to believing what he has to say because it is opposed to what they have been led to believe.

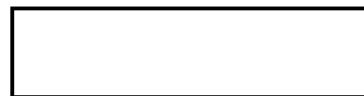
I am not asking you to put your stamp of approval on the Dan Smoot Report but I would like to know if in your opinion he is a good loyal citizen and is not putting out any anti American literature.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/8 BY 92mcl/4/sf

EX-116



b6
b7C

REC- 91

62-103571-138

17 MAR 22 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

17C
3-18-63

ack
3/19/63
RMW:zab
62-103571-138-RMW

REC-59

62-102516-139

April 2, 1963

EX-117

[Redacted]

Richmond, Indiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/80 BY SP7 mac/yp

Dear [Redacted]

I have received the letter and enclosure which you
and [Redacted] sent on March 27th.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I would like to point out that there is no such position in the FBI as "Administrative Assistant to the Director." I am unable to comment regarding Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

The article you forwarded is being returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
APR 2 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondents. Former SA Dan Smoot resigned on 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer. The Dan Smoot Report contains his own opinions. A xerox copy of the article concerning Dan Smoot is being retained in Bufiles.

EFT:nab
(3)

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 APR 11 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

APR 2 4 24 PM '63
FBI
FBI-READING ROOM

TRUE COPY

Mar. 27, 1963

Richmond, Ind.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/4/21 BY SP7 mac/ep

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Could you give us information about: "Dan Smoot".

There is a publication here entitled "Urban Renewal
And a Soviet America" part I. With facts on what our government
intends to do as far as complete control of the people of the United
States.

I am sending you a portion of this booklet.

If you have any information concerning him would you please let us know as soon as possible.

Sincerely

REC-50

62-102576-B9

APR 3 1963

ENCLOSURE

17. C. 1-1-63
ack 4-2-63
mch 1-1-63

7-11-11



Mar. 27, 1963

b6
b7C

Richmond, Ind.

J. Edgar Hoover.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/83 BY SP7/MLP

Dear Sir:

Could you give us information about:
"Alan Smoot",

There is a publication here entitled
"Urban Renewal and a Soviet America" part I,
with facts on what our government intends to
do as far as complete control of the people
of the United States.

I am sending you a portion of this booklet
if you have any information concerning
him would you please let us know as
soon as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

IT-6's
4-2-63
ENCLOSURE
ack 4-2-63
mmk EFT/mab

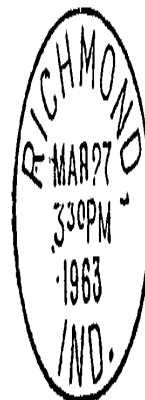
1-32



Richmond, Indiana

b6

b7C



*J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.*

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

Page 32

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/21/87 BY SP2 MCL/UP

62-102576-137

ENCLOSURE

April 10, 1963

REC-7

Spring Valley, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/78 BY sp2 mef/ef

b6
b7C

FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 1st has been received.

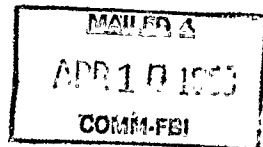
Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this policy, I am unable to furnish you the specific data you requested.

With regard to Mr. Smoot, I would like to point out that he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am certain you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Bufiles show that correspondent was one of the individuals listed as a member of the San Diego, California, organization of Minutemen in January, 1962. This organization is a guerilla-type group pledged to protect the United States in case of invasion. Its activities are aimed at fighting communism. Bufiles disclose that the Minutemen and their organizer, Robert DePugh, have not been investigated; however, we do keep abreast of their activities. (62-107261)

EFT:nab

(3)

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Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

105 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

4-1-63

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am deeply concerned over a recent broadcast by an ex F. B. I. man Dan Smoot, regarding the recent visit to this country by [redacted] I have looked on Mr Smoot with admiration and I believe him to be a sincere, dedicated American. However, if what he says in this case is true then something is even worse than I realized. I cannot remember when, in my time, such an effort has been made to build up a man as we have witnessed in the case of [redacted] On the other hand everything that Mr. Smoot says seem to make sense and I have been doing quite a bit of studying Latin America lately.

Can you give me any information on this subject?

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Address per envelope:

[redacted]

Spring Valley, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/24/88 BY SP2 MCD/JP

REC-62-102576-140

12 APR 11 1963

ITC-
4-9-63
mcd

ack 4-10-63
mmw EFT/mab

FILE

8-44

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am deeply concerned over a recent broadcast by an ex F.B.I. man Dan Smoot, regarding the recent visit to this country by [redacted]

[redacted] I have looked on Mr Smoot with admiration and I believe him to be a sincere, dedicated American. However, if what he says in this case is true then something is even worse than I realized. I cannot remember when, in my time, such an effort has been made to build up a man as we have witnessed in the case of [redacted]. On

b6
b7C

the other hand everything that Mr. Smoot says seems to make sense and I have been doing quite a bit of studying Latin America lately.

Can you give me any information on this subject?

Respectfully,

[redacted]

U. S. GOVERNMENT
b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

17C
9-63
ack 4-10-63
mmil EFT/mab

April 11, 1963

REC- 19

100-107576-141

[Redacted]

University Heights 18, Ohio

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/00 BY SP7 mac/4

b6
b7C

FBI

READING ROOM

APR 11 3 59 PM '63

I have received your letter of April 8th, with enclosure, and regret I am unable to answer your questions.

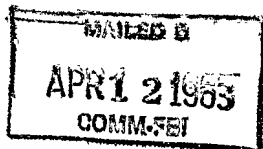
Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is charged as the civilian intelligence agency with the responsibility for the internal security of this country. Our jurisdiction is limited to the United States and its territories. Also, data in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of the above, we have no information concerning communism in Venezuela we can furnish you. I trust you will understand our position.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you. I am also returning the paper you furnished.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (6)

Enclosures and Note on Next Page

JH:kcf (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Evans _____
Gale _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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b7C

Enclosures (6)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
Time of Testing
Know your FBI
The Story of the FBI
Correspondent's Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure is a copy of "The People Versus the State Department" from Dan Smoot's report of 2-18-63. It attacks Romulo Betancourt as a former communist who in his earlier days was active for nine years in New York. It states that his communist activities were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by the FBI and was expelled from the United States. This paper has come to our attention in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/8 BY sp2 mcl/jp

[redacted] b6
b7C
University Heights 18, Ohio

April 8, 1963
43
114

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am an eleventh grade student, presently writing a comprehensive term paper on "Communism in Venezuela", for an honor American history class. In doing research for this paper I came across a radio editorial entitled "The People Versus the State Department." I have enclosed a copy. I have several questions which I consider necessary to ask you before proceeding with my paper. First of all, in the portion of the editorial which I have underlined, "His (Romulo Betancourt) Communist activities in New York were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by J.

Edgar Hoover's FBI and was expelled by the United States", is there any truth to this statement? Also in doing research I

came across the names of former Communists [redacted]

17 APR 15 1963
In relation to Communism in

Venezuela, what did they reveal? I hope you will find time to answer my questions. Thank You.

Sincerely yours, [redacted] b6
b7C

4-528

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/83 BY SP1 MAC/4

62-102576-142
CHANGED TO
62-108912-X

SEP 12 1963

BC-DCB

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

June 20, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 10431-10490. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, wrote concerning a series of articles on disarmament written by Dan Smoot and published in Smoot's weekly publication, the Dan Smoot Report. Mr. Thurmond stated "Mr. Smoot is a well-known American citizen who has dedicated himself to the enormous task of trying to inform and alert the American people to the menace and dangers of the world Communist movement, and also as to actions and proposals by our Government which, unfortunately, serve to assist the Communists in the attainment of their goal of world domination. In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI agent, he worked for 3 1/2 years on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; 2 years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost 4 years on general FBI cases in various parts of the Nation. In 1951, Mr. Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. Mr. Thurmond pointed out that because of the vital facts set out in this series of articles and because the Senate has an important responsibility to fulfill in the field of foreign relations, he felt that every Senator should read these articles. He included the text of the articles with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 10, 1951. He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement).

Original filed in: 62-1731-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/20/77 BY sp1 m/4

EX-102

REC-4

62-102576-143

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 12 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for June 19, 1963 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

105 JUL 24 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Page 2

As you can see, I am interested to know if Mr. Smoot is a responsible, dependable citizen as he is quoted quite frequently in this local dispute. My interest in this matter is that I need to determine for myself the advisability of considering a home rule charter for our little town of 10,000 population. I feel the need to research as fully as possible the possibility that the above mentioned organizations are communist founded or inspired and whether or not a member of one of these organizations is a communist on the strength of that membership. This is what Mr. Smooth has stated.

Any information which you may have and which would be made available would be appreciated.

Respectfully,



/aw

b6
b7C

REC- 6

August 1, 1963

Aug 1 12 49 PM '63

REC'D-READING ROOM

EX-103

Kermit, Texas 79745

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/83 BY SP2 [signature]

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter of July 25, 1963, has been received.

With respect to the organizations you named, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to these groups.

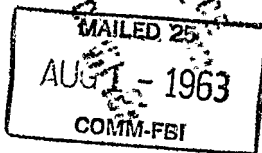
In response to your inquiry concerning Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Further, it should be borne in mind that his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Note Next Page



DTP:paw (3)

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59 AUG 12 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



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NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect the groups mentioned by [redacted] advocated a metropolitan government with power transferred to trained social scientists, council managers and city managers. Many people believe this indicates these organizations are communist inspired but no information confirming this fact appears in Bufiles. Many prominent individuals, including those known for their conservative views, have been affiliated with the National Municipal League, and we have had cordial relations with many chapters.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/00 BY SP-1/ep

[REDACTED]
Kermit, Texas
July 25, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

The city of Kermit, Texas, recently elected a group of citizens to study and present to the people for consideration, a home rule charter.

Two factions have developed, one group saying that these charters are controlled and influenced by communist organizations located in Chicago: the National Municipal League, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the International City Managers' Association and other similar organizations. The other faction claims the home rule charter will place more authority in the hands of the local voters.

Do you have any information in your files as to whether or not the above mentioned organizations are left-wing or communist and if so is this information available to the public. The faction stating that they are is supported by a Mr. Dan Smoot who publishes a "newsletter" from Dallas, Texas. Does Mr. Dan Smoot have the support of your organization and is the FBI at liberty to reveal this information.

REC-6 62-112576-144

8-1
ack 7/27/63
DTP: jlw/ [unclear]

EX-103

[REDACTED]
KERMIT, TEXAS 79745

b6
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CORRESPONDENCE
FILED
P
X 31

REC

62-10776-145

August 21, 1963

[Redacted]

Carlsbad, New Mexico

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/72 BY spm/afpAug-21 3 15 PM '63
REC'D
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B I
READING ROOM

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of August 16th has been received.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures, as well as his opinions and comments, since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

In addition, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will fully understand my position and why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. "Science and Society" is a publication self-described as an independent journal of Marxism published quarterly by Science and Society, Inc., New York City. It has been investigated by the Bureau. There is information in Bufiles concerning the publication, "The Communist." It was previously known as "Bolshevik" and the Bureau has received numerous copies of it. [Redacted] has been the subject of security investigations in 1942, 1953 and 1960. He has admitted being a member of various communist-front organizations in the 1930's. He is reported to be disassociated with this group and numerous persons contacted regard him as being loyal.

RMW:mlk (3)

57 AUG 29 1963

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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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b7C

[redacted] b6
[redacted] b7C
Carlsbad, New Mexico

August 16, 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/93 BY sp7 mac/ep

Sirs:

A pamphlet has just come into my possession written and edited by a Mr. Dan Smoot who says that he was in your employ for 9½ years. He makes a lengthy statement in this pamphlet which I am repeating herewith:

"Dr. Bunche was part of the editorial apparatus of an openly communist magazine, Science and Society for over 4 years. He contributed to this publication and added his name and prestige as a professor of Howard University even after the communists in their publication, The Communist, openly stated that Science and Society magazine had as its function "to help Marxward moving students and intellectuals to come closer to Marxism-Leninism; to bring communist thought into academic circles."

"In a Senate probe by the Internal Security Subcommittee, it was brought out that Dr. Bunche had repeatedly pressured persons in charge of UN employment to hire notorious communist agent, in spite of the fact that there was a derogatory report against the individual by a security agency of the government."

It is my considered opinion that Dr. Bunche must be considered a security risk for our country in any position which he may hold."

Now, I do not know where he (Mr. Smoot) obtained this information on Dr. Bunche but I presume since he was with your organization that he got it during his employment with you. If Dr. Bunche, therefore, is what Mr. Smoot says he is has your department made this public at an earlier time, and is it still your opinion that Dr. Bunche is a security risk? Could you please clear this up for me.

Respectfully yours,

b6
b7C

EX 104

REC-66

[redacted]

10 AUG 26 1963

100-10316-145
8-13-63
CORRECTION
W 21

REC-1

August 14, 1963

EX-102

Aug 14 2 04 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Dewitt, New York

Dea [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY sp7-mef

Your letter, with enclosure, was received

August 12th during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city.

You may be certain your communication will be brought

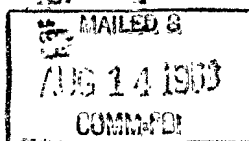
to his attention when he returns and I know Mr. Hoover

would want me to thank you for your interest in furnishing

your observations.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The material enclosed by correspondent is a copy of the 7-8-63 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" captioned "The American Tragedy." It discussed integration and communist efforts to use the Negro. There is no indication that this material has come to your attention previously and it is therefore not being returned to correspondent. The only mention of the FBI or the Director is on page 215 which sets forth Smoot's background and indicates his prior association with the Bureau. Bufiles indicate that [Redacted] "The Post-Standard" is on the Special Correspondents' List. There is no indication in Bufiles that the Director

JH:nkg (3) Note continued next page.

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[redacted]

[redacted] "Shreveport Journal" on any matter which would require that his letter be published. However, the Director did [redacted] on 7-29-63 thanking him for his editorial indicating approval of the Director's remarks in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding patriotism.

Tuesday

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
the F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

40 AUG 12 1963

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Sir:

There appeared in the Syracuse Post Standard, a Newhouse paper, extreme article regarding the background of the Negro Uprisings, NAACP, CORE, Etc. It stated, this was Sunday Last, that any per tried to connect the Negro emancipation effort with "communism" best a lunatic, and at least psychotic.

They particularly assassinated the editor of the Manchester paper, that had testified before the Senate Committee, and of course, all of the "hateful" White Southerners.

b6
b7C

[redacted] in his absence, some obsequio² individual from Syracuse University, probably the "maxwell school", edits the lead column.

The Congressional Record is full of the actual background of these person and many other publications to the right of the very far left of center, are also.

Your letter to the Editor of the Shreveport Journal, made me inquire into whether or not you would please answer this letter (editorial). I have sent into this paper, time after time, the background of Martin Luther King and his various subordinates, to no avail.

b6
b7C

This is Rockefeller(hunting ground) and he is after the Negro vote, as is [redacted]

The most obtuse person in this country can not fail to acknowledge the fact that these "demonstrations" are so well coordinated. This takes a great deal of money and organization. Any factual student of the new effort at one worldism under the UN, knows that the weak link in any given society is a people with no pride of race. Perhaps we have taken this away from this race by welfare doles, and what not, but it has become fairly obvious that someone will be paying more than the welfare toll on this "new freedom" communistic ideology. A la Folk singing

It would be a very fine thing if there could be an official rebuttal to this extremist view that all of these Negro demonstrations are merely due to the "right to live" jargon, and more of the same old garbage of "all men are created equal", which they may be, it is what they do with what they have been created with, ~~that~~ is the actual argument.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/83 BY spm/ly

Most Sincerely

REC-1

b6
b7C AUG 12 1963

De Witt, N. Y.

Contrary to the leftwing opinion, I hate no one, not even to say the so-called communistic conspirators. To be so evil is pitiful/

H 14

THE Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 27

(Broadcast 412)

July 8, 1963

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY

*The past is prologue; and,
unless we know the prologue,
we cannot understand the
drama unfolding before us.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/81 BY SP7 mac/ep

In January, 1861, Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York City, proposed to the Common Council that Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan secede from the American Union and establish themselves as a free city to be named Tri-Insula. The Council approved;⁽¹⁾ but this attempt at northern secession was never completed. On April 12, 1861, southern guns opened fire on Fort Sumter, a federal military post in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, initiating open hostilities which came to be known as the American Civil War.

Northern secessionists joined with northern abolitionists to put down the effort at southern secession. At first, there was gay enthusiasm and reasonable unity in the North. In population, the North outnumbered the South more than three to one; and shiploads of European immigrants were pouring into the Port of New York almost daily. In natural resources and in industries to produce implements of war, the North was infinitely stronger than the South. The war against southern secessionists looked like nothing more than a colorful summer campaign. Volunteers from northern states quickly responded to President Lincoln's first call to arms.

But by the summer of 1863, there was a general feeling of despair in the North, particularly in New York City which, itself, had considered secession three months before Fort Sumter.

Northern armies, though better fed and better equipped and vastly superior in numbers, had not been doing well. General McClellan's great Army of the Potomac, departing from the First Battle of Bull Run in haste and disorder, had set what seemed to be a pattern. Even north of the Mason-Dixon Line, McClellan had not done well. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Burnside; but, the next month, General Burnside lost the battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside was re-

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placed by Fighting Joe Hooker, but General Fighting Joe promptly lost the battle of Chancellorsville.

Grant had won signal victories in the West; and Lee had spent himself at Gettysburg; but the lustre of these events was not bright enough to obscure a widespread feeling of rebellion and desire for secession that still prevailed in the North. Northern volunteers no longer responded in sufficient numbers to Lincoln's repeated call for more soldiers. The national Congress had enacted a Draft Law, exempting from military service in the Union Armies every man who could pay \$300 for personal exemption. This laid an especially heavy burden on the poor men of the North — particularly on the thousands of newly arriving immigrants, many of whom were conscripted and sent south to fight almost as soon as they arrived from Europe.

In mid-July, 1863, the people of New York gave bloody expression to their resentment of what they regarded as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." In five days of rioting, the "poor people" of New York City revealed their attitude toward being forced to fight for freedom of the negro, while many who claimed zeal for that cause were buying their exemption from military service and staying at home to grow rich in a war-stimulated economy. Here is an account of the New York race riots, taken from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of Andrew Johnson:

"In fact, finally on that Monday morning [July 13, 1863], the poor people of the city took arms against their 'sea of troubles,' and used them somewhat effectively throughout five days and nights. When they had finished their work, the limp forms of nearly one thousand negroes were found hanging to the lamp posts or were left crumpled in beaten heaps upon the sidewalks. More than fifty buildings were burned and sacked. The police, as always, battled bravely, but they were too few, and it was not until ten thousand troops marched into town that order was restored"⁽²⁾

This terrible episode in American history has been rather well buried by historians. Even at the time, it was treated as minor news by the northern press, in comparison with the screaming denunciation by the press of "southern barbarism" when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Fort Pillow and, in the process of reducing that Fort, killed 200 negro troops who had been inducted into the Union Army.

President Lincoln was disturbed by the bloody New York riots of mid-July, 1863, primarily because they revealed a misunderstanding of his purpose in the war. Time and again, Lincoln had explained that the North was not fighting for freedom of the negro, but was fighting solely to preserve the Union. Lincoln had said repeatedly that if he could maintain the Union by preserving the institution of slavery, he would do so; if he could maintain the Union by freeing some negroes while leaving some in slavery, he would do so; or if he could maintain the Union by freeing all slaves, he would do so. Lincoln explained his Emancipation Proclamation as a military necessity for the North, not as part of a crusade to free the slaves.

In a political speech at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln had expressed himself on the "negro question." He had repeated the same views at Quincy, Illinois, on October 13, 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates — in these words:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence — the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

After he became President, and throughout the war, Lincoln repeated this view on the racial question in the United States.

Yet, northern abolitionists (apparently trying to forget that it was northern men who had bought black men in Africa, and sold them into slavery in the Western Hemisphere) fanned the flames of hatred for southern whites until no peaceful or sensible solution of the slave problem was possible before the war; and no reasonable solution of the racial problem was possible *after* the war.

At the close of the Civil War, according to Carl Sandburg, foremost biographer of Lincoln:

"Lincoln had his choice of going with those who, to win a complete and abstract justice for the Negro, would not hesitate about making the South a vast graveyard of slaughtered whites, with Negro State governments established and upheld by Northern white bayonets."⁽³⁾

Charles Sumner (Republican Senator from Massachusetts), Ben Wade (Republican Senator from Ohio) and Thaddeus Stevens (Republican Representative from Pennsylvania) were congressional leaders who had made hatred of the southern whites a burning political passion and who were determined to establish it as a guiding light of national policy.

Lincoln rejected their counsel of hate and, according to Carl Sandburg, so did the two foremost northern Generals, Grant and Sherman:

"The supreme devastators, Grant and Sherman, were not politically joined to those, like Sumner, demanding a justice which would consist of Southern Negro state governments made and upheld by Northern white bayonets. The caldron of war hate still boiled The passions of Sumner and Wade had become a habit. They rose to passion chiefly on the race question. As born haters, they had difficulty adjusting themselves to the ways of Lincoln [whose counsel about placing blame for slavery and the Civil War consisted of] the repeated and mournful 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.'"⁽³⁾

The Confederacy died and the Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Lincoln was assassinated

5 days later. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, tried faithfully to carry out Lincoln's policies of reconciliation and reconstruction without malice; but, lacking the prestige which Presidency during war had given Lincoln, and being a southerner, Johnson himself became a primary target of the abolitionist haters; and hatred of southern whites did, indeed, become a guiding light of national policy for more than ten years.

Here are passages from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of President Johnson:

"In Memphis, during April [1866], the third United States colored artillery were quartered. Their mere presence was provocative enough, but when presently their lack of discipline revealed itself in acts of open insolence, the collisions against which Grant had warned were sure to follow. The police of Memphis . . . were Irish. The jostling of Irish policemen never has been deemed an act of prudence, yet on the afternoon of April 30th this extra hazardous pastime was engaged in by the black artillerymen. Trouble disproportionate to this origin was not slow in following. It followed on the next day when the municipal officers of the law, with the ready aid of white civilians, made an attack upon the entire negro population of the city. This retaliation resulted in a riot that lasted for two days. When it was over, forty-six negroes had been killed and more were injured The echoes of this trouble were not slow in reaching Washington, from which sounding-board they reverberated through the land. A golden opportunity was here offered for the enemies of the South to proclaim her 'unregeneracy'

"The material for defamation furnished by the Memphis riot, however, was as nothing compared to what transpired at New Orleans on July 30th [1866] [when] a procession of negroes, partly armed, marched through the streets of New Orleans. There was some hooting and jeering from the sidewalks, when suddenly a shot rang out; it had been fired by one of the colored paraders. Other shots soon followed, and the crowd then chased the marchers The police appeared presently on the scene. All the materials for a riot were now present, and a very shocking one ensued Before it was over nearly two hundred persons had been

killed or injured, most of whom were negroes. Soldiers did not reach the scene until the trouble was all over.

"Without a shred of proof to substantiate the charge, the Radicals proclaimed that the riot was the result of the President's delinquency, and heralded this accusation in every form of utterance. His [Johnson's] exculpation was in the power of Stanton [Secretary of War], but Stanton held his peace, except to exclaim against the Attorney-General of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans as 'pardoned rebels who had instigated the murder of the people in the streets of the city.' The Congressional Committee appointed by Congress would hear nothing from the President, and presently filed their report charging him as an accomplice in 'the crime

"No one seems to have mentioned that the combined deaths in Memphis and in New Orleans numbered less than half the negroes who were murdered in the draft riots of New York three years before! Such facts would not well have harmonized with the Radical contention that it was only in the South that the race problem gave rise to turbulence!"⁽²⁾

But the truth was recorded quietly, in the diary of Gideon Welles, who had served throughout Lincoln's term of office as Secretary of the Navy and was still serving in that capacity under Johnson, when the race riots occurred in New Orleans on July 30, 1866. Gideon Welles said:

"There is little doubt that the New Orleans riots had their origin with the Radical Members of Congress in Washington. It is part of a deliberate conspiracy and was to be the commencement of a series of bloody affrays through the States lately in rebellion There is a determination to involve the country in civil war, if necessary, to secure negro suffrage in the States and Radical ascendancy in the General Government."⁽⁴⁾

The National Sin

As early as 1787, responsible men — the men who wrote our Constitution — knew that slavery

was evil and doomed to die; but it had become so woven into the fabric of American life that time was needed to remove it. It could have been removed without the sea of blood that was poured out during and following the Civil War. Leaders in the North (among them, Abraham Lincoln) and in the South (among them, owners of slaves) were groping toward a means of sending negroes back to Africa and of aiding them there to develop their own independent nation and to lead their own way of life. But the insensate hatred of northern abolitionists for southern whites provoked a defensive, equally senseless reaction on the part of some southern leaders who tried to defend slavery as a noble institution.

The North did not go to war to free the slaves, and the South did not fight to preserve slavery. The official purpose of the northern government was to preserve the American Union. The official purpose of the southern government was to establish the right of the South to be left alone, to lead its own life in its own way. But it was hatred, fanned to white-heat, both North and South, that made possible the awful inferno of the Civil War.

Northern slave-traders brought negroes to the United States against their will, the only race of people ever forced to come here. Southern plantation owners bought the negroes and used them as slaves. Southerners were not above engaging in the slave trade, and northerners were not above owning and working slaves.⁽⁵⁾ The economics of the time assigned the North and South their respective roles.

Slavery was, in short, a *national* sin. But instead of growing maudlin about our great national sin, we ought to look at it in proper perspective.

Negroes, whom New England and British slave traders brought to the new world, were not a civilized people captured and sold into bondage.

They were barbarians, most of whom had been slaves in Africa, sold to white slave traders by other negroes. Their bondage to the white man in America was, physically speaking, an actual improvement upon the life they had endured in Africa.

The slaves set free by the American Civil War were of a race which had never developed a civilization of its own. These negroes had no racial pride or racial traditions of self-government. Their forebears had never known anything but slavery, either in the Western Hemisphere or in their African homeland.

These were the people, illiterate and propertyless, who, in one violent step, were declared equal heirs of a civilization which it had taken the white man thousands of years to develop. The southern whites (upon whom fell the main task of helping the negroes assimilate an ancient and alien culture) were themselves pauperized, demoralized, and embittered by war—a people whose own way of life had been shattered by military action. And during the first ten years when the southern whites were trying to carry this burden, they were living under the heel of a national government in the hands of men whose ruling passions were greed and hate. Guns and bayonets of northern occupation armies forced southern whites to accept state governments run by illiterate negroes and white carpetbaggers—governments which, under the cover of “law,” despoiled southerners of their homes and other property.

Yet, somehow, the monumental burden was shouldered.

Negro Progress

Any American who has a sense of shame or apologetic feeling about the history of the black

man in the United States—even including the period of slavery—should look at the history of the black man elsewhere. Look, for example, at the history of Haiti.

Haiti was a French colonial possession from 1697 to 1804. It was the most prosperous European colony in the Western Hemisphere. In 1789 (the year when George Washington became the first President of the United States), free mulattoes of Haiti (who were property owners, many of them wealthy) were given political rights. The whites objected to this, and fierce racial struggles ensued.

On January 1, 1804, Haiti became an independent nation, under the rule of Jean Jacques Desalines, a negro, who crowned himself Emperor. He began his reign by massacring all whites in Haiti,⁽⁶⁾ thus making it an all-negro nation. In 1844, the eastern half of the island revolted and declared its independence (now known as the Dominican Republic).

Haiti has been an all-negro nation since 1804. The civilization which the negroes took over from the whites in 1804 was as advanced as any in the Western Hemisphere. Yet, since the negroes gained national independence, Haiti has been a land of brutal violence, bloody anarchy, tyranny, and poverty—except for one 19-year period when it was under the supervision of U.S. occupation forces. Following a period of wild anarchy, in which foreign embassies were looted and their personnel murdered, the United States, on July 28, 1915, sent a detachment of Marines into Haiti to restore order. U. S. forces remained until 1934. During those years of white supervision, the negro Republic of Haiti enjoyed the only prosperity and the only period of law and order, since the whites were exterminated in 1804.

Shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt ended the

U. S. occupation of Haiti, bloody turmoil and grinding poverty returned to that hapless land. Today, the all-negro Republic of Haiti is the most illiterate and depressed area in the Western Hemisphere. ^(6, 7)

Consider the history of the black man in Australia. The first British settlement in Australia was established in 1788. In that land, the black man is a native, never having been brought there as a slave, or otherwise oppressed by whites. Australians forbade the migration of foreign negroes to their country, but adopted a beneficent policy toward native blacks — giving them freedom to share the white man's civilization, or to remain apart, and lead their own way of life.

Practically all of them have chosen to remain apart; and they are still a stone-age people, having made few advances in the 175 years since white civilization first came to their homeland. ⁽⁸⁾

On the other hand, look at the history of the American negro in the United States. Between 1865 and 1928, the American negro made more progress than the black man had ever made anywhere else in the entire history of the human race.

During that period, American negroes made a miraculous advance toward full integration into the white man's ancient culture — not integration in the contemporary sense of losing their racial identity by full amalgamation with the white race, but integration in the sense that they began to develop a pride in their own race and, with the white man's help, began to build their own cultural and educational institutions, establish their own businesses, build their own homes, own their own land.

With marvelous speed, the American negroes — thanks to the understanding and sympathetic aid of southern whites — were becoming a proud and *distinctive* part of the total American population.

Racial Agitation

As early as 1913, Lenin had urged communists to use the "negro problem" as a means of creating disorder and strife in the United States. But the communist program of racial agitation was not formally launched until 1928. Hence, 1928 is a significant turning point in the history of race relations in the United States.

When the communists launched their program of racial agitation, they were spurred by a sense of urgency, because they knew that the "negro problem" was vanishing in the United States. For proof of this, examine the words of John Pepper, the man chosen by Moscow to initiate the program. John Pepper wrote a 16-page pamphlet intended as a handbook for communist racial agitation activity. Entitled *American Negro Problems*, it was published (1928) by the Workers Library Publishers, 35 East 125th Street, New York (official publishing company of the communist party). Note these passages:

"The Negroes of the United States are the most advanced section of the Negro population of the world and can play a decisive role in helping and leading the liberation movement of the Negro colonies . . .

"The industrialization of the agrarian south of the United States, the concentration of a new Negro working-class population in the big cities of the east and north, and the entrance of the Negroes into the basic industries on a mass scale, have been changing, in the last few years, the

whole social composition of the Negro race in America

"A sharp class differentiation has taken place in the Negro population in recent years. Formerly the Negro was in the main the cotton farmer in the south and the domestic help in the north [But now] in the big cities and industrial centres of the north there is concentrated to a growing degree a Negro working-class population At the same time there is a rapid development of a Negro petit-bourgeoisie, a Negro intelligentsia, and even a Negro bourgeoisie. The very fact of segregation of the Negro masses creates the basis for the development of a stratum of small merchants, lawyers, physicians, preachers, brokers, who try to attract the Negro workers and farmers as consumers

"It would be a major mistake to overlook the existence of class differences among the Negroes, especially the crystallization of a Negro bourgeoisie. There were in 1924, 73 Negro banks, carrying an annual volume of business of over 100,000,000 dollars. There are 25 Negro insurance companies;

14 of these have assets totalling 6,630,000 dollars and during 1924 alone paid over 3,000,000 dollars in claims. This Negro bourgeoisie is closely tied up with the white bourgeoisie; is often the agent of the white capitalists. Economically the Negro banks are often part of the Federal Reserve System of banking.

"Politically the Negro bourgeoisie is participating, to a growing degree, in the so-called 'commissions for inter-racial cooperation.' These committees exist in eight hundred counties of the south and are spreading all through the black belt."

Note that the communists were particularly disturbed because the "negro bourgeoisie" was participating with southern whites in voluntary commissions for inter-racial cooperation.

Negro progress in the United States was so fast and so solid — and harmonious relations between black and white races were being so effective

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both sides* of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. *The Report* and the broadcast gives only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. *The Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

tively developed — that communists alone could not have done serious harm.

The race problem did not become a major American tragedy until the Democrat Party, under the leadership of Roosevelt and Truman, for political reasons, adopted a program of racial agitation. The problem did not become a major national disaster — transforming peaceful communities into caldrons of violence — until modern Republicans, under the leadership of Eisenhower and Nixon, launched an all-out political struggle to win organized negro support away from the Democrats.

The Kennedy administration, in its search for political support, has cynically prodded and manipulated the delicate racial problem — until, today, it is entirely conceivable that places like New York City could be on the verge of a horrible experience comparable to that of mid-July, 1863.

NEXT WEEK More on this problem.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *Abraham Lincoln*, by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series, 1893; and *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th Edition, 1910, Volume 19, p. 623
- (2) *Andrew Johnson, A Study in Courage*, by Lloyd Paul Stryker, The Macmillan Company, 1929, pp. 126-7; pp. 316-19
- (3) *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*, by Carl Sandburg, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1936, Volume IV, p. 217; p. 218
- (4) *Diary of Gideon Welles*, edited by Howard K. Beale, W. W. Norton & Company, 1960, Volume II, pp. 569-70
- (5) The Census of 1860 listed 114,995 slaves in northern states: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957*, Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 11-12
- (6) *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th Edition, 1932, Volume 11, pp. 82-3
- (7) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961. Edition, Volume XIII, pp. 628d-628h; *Information Please Almanac for 1963*, Simon and Schuster, 1962, pp. 701-2
- (8) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961 Edition, Volume II, pp. 567-69

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. But what can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what you can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report*? Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report*? Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government*, *The Hope Of The World*, *America's Promise*?

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September 3, 1963

EX-110

[Redacted]

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Hope, Arkansas

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of August 27th and the enclosed

copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" were received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city. I know he would want me to thank you for the consideration which prompted you to write and you may be sure they will be called to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

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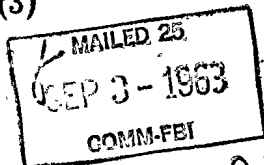
DATE 7/24/92 BY SP1 mac/ep

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles.

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THE Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 28

(Broadcast 413)

July 15, 1963

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

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MORE EQUAL THAN EQUAL

Here is the civil rights platform announced by the communist party in 1928, when communists formally launched their program to create social disorder in the United States by agitating the racial situation:

"1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

"2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

"3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

"4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

"6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.

"7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

"8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

"9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain-gang.

"10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the army, navy, and civil service.

"11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

"12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers."⁽¹⁾

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In 1946, President Truman created a President's Committee on Civil Rights. In October, 1947, this Committee published a report, recommending federal legislation to outlaw all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin. In February, 1948, President Truman requested of Congress civil rights legislation based on the 1947 Report. Congress refused. The Democrat Party put strong civil rights provisions in its political platform for the 1948 elections, and so did the Republican Party.⁽²⁾

Thus, twenty years after communists initiated their program to create racial strife, the two major political parties made the race question a primary issue in a presidential election. Kennedy's civil rights proposals in 1963 go beyond the original communist program.⁽³⁾

Enforcing Equality

On August 13, 1953, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Government Contract Committee (with Vice President Nixon as chairman). This Committee had the responsibility of seeing that business firms with government contracts did not permit racial discrimination in their employment practices.

On January 18, 1955, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to guarantee that all considerations of race be eliminated in the hiring of persons to work for the federal government.

On March 6, 1961, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order abolishing the two Eisenhower committees, and substituting for them the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with Vice President Johnson as chairman. The responsibility of this Committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in every activity that has any connection, direct or indirect, with the spending or lending of federal tax

money. Private lenders who get FHA, or other, loans must not permit any racial discrimination in their own employment practices or in the employment practices of their contractors. They must sell, rent, or lease their real estate without regard to race. Federal agencies must eliminate all kinds of racial discrimination or segregation; and any state or private agencies receiving federal funds, and any private firm contracting, or subcontracting, work for the federal government, must do the same.

The fact is, of course, that the federal government has no constitutional authority to lend money or guarantee private loans, through FHA or otherwise, to individuals or business firms. It has no constitutional authority to give tax money to state governments for schools, welfare, unemployment compensation, employment activities, and so on.

Individuals and state governments — in the South and elsewhere — who take illegal federal handouts and then complain about illegal federal controls have no logic to support their position. The way to end this particular aspect of federal domination of private and state affairs is to eliminate the federal subsidies which give some color of justification for the domination. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that advocates of all federal aid programs (particularly federal aid to education) incessantly repeat the tired old argument that federal help does not mean federal control, although every one knows better, and can see in the record of current events that a primary reason for federal aid is to create a pretext for federal control.

Federal requirements against discrimination in the employment practices of private business firms working on contracts or subcontracts for the government have no basis in the spirit or provisions of American constitutional law. When the government buys goods from private individuals, or contracts with them to produce goods, it has a right and responsibility to require honest

and efficient contract fulfillment. It has no right to force on the private contractors the social or political ideology of reigning Washington officialdom. Yet, from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower and Nixon (through Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee); and since 1961, Kennedy and Johnson (through Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) have used government contracts as a club to promote their own political ends.

It is a big club. Federal government spending amounts to more than 20% of the Gross National Product of the United States.⁽⁴⁾

State and Local Action

In addition to federal efforts, at least 20 states (and many municipalities) have laws against racial discrimination in private employment, in public employment, in housing, in schools, and in the use of public facilities.⁽⁵⁾

Most state laws against racial discrimination go to extraordinary extremes. The California Fair Employment Practice Act, for example, makes it illegal for a private employer to ask a job applicant whether he is a citizen of the United States — or even to ask him how long he has been a resident in this country.

Since the California Fair Employment Practices Commission was created in 1959, over 425 cases against private employers have been handled. One typical case involved Lennie L. Andrews, a negro, employed as a coach cleaner in the Barstow, California, yards of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Andrews did not like the job of cleaning coaches. He asked for promotion to the job of carman. The railroad refused to promote him because he had no aptitude for the job he wanted. Shortly thereafter (in March, 1960), Andrews was found asleep during working hours in a coach he was supposed to be cleaning. He was fired. He complained to the California FEPC that he had been denied the promotion and had been fired because

he was a negro. The FEPC, ignoring the facts supplied by the railroad (facts strongly buttressed by the circumstances that the company has a large number of negro employees who have been promoted on merit and who have not been fired), ruled that the company had discriminated against Andrews. The FEPC ordered Santa Fe to reinstate Andrews in his old job, to give him 10 months' back pay, and to promote him at the first opportunity.⁽⁶⁾

Another typical California FEPC case involved Clarence B. Ramsey. In January, 1961, Ramsey, a negro, applied for a job as shipping clerk with the T. H. Wilson Company, a photographic supply firm in San Francisco. The company, considering him unqualified, refused to hire him. Ramsey complained to the FEPC — which ruled that refusal to hire Ramsey was an act of racial discrimination. In August, 1961, the FEPC ordered the company to give Ramsey \$2175.50 — which represented the amount of money Ramsey would have earned in wages from January to August, 1961, if he had been hired.⁽⁷⁾

These two California cases are typical of outrageous injustices and violations of individual rights which are commonplace, not only in California, but in all states which have "FEPC" laws.

Consequences

Existing civil rights programs (of federal, state, and local governments) already cover at least two-thirds of the total population in the United States, according to statements which President Kennedy made in his civil rights message of June 19, 1963. The ostensible purpose of the programs is to eliminate racial tensions by abolishing racial discrimination. Yet, racial tensions are infinitely worse now than before any of the programs were initiated. The odd distortions of "liberal" reason on the race question have had incredible consequences.

On September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower sent a Division of airborne troops to Little

Rock, because, he said, "disorderly mobs" in that city were "defying the law." No law was involved, however. The "disorderly mobs" consisted of about 200 housewives and workers, congregated on the lawn at Central High School, jeering, or standing in silent protest against a Supreme Court order that nine negro children should be enrolled in Central High (even though a more modern and commodious public high school was available to the children in their own neighborhood). President Eisenhower interrupted a vacation in Rhode Island and returned to Washington for a radio-television speech to the nation about the Little Rock affair which, because of his action, was emblazoned in banner headlines all over the world.

About midnight on September 23, 1957 (just a few hours before Eisenhower's military action against the "disorderly mobs" in Little Rock) some real mob violence erupted in Lone Star, Texas. Approximately 1000 strikers (United Steel Workers-CIO) jammed entrance gates at the Lone Star Steel Company, preventing employees who wanted to work from entering the plant. They threw rocks at cars and non-strikers, and shouted insults and obscenities at workers who approached the gates. It was an "illegal" strike—in the sense that the union had not authorized it, and management was not certain what it was all about. The company obtained a court injunction against mass picketing, but the strike continued anyway. Company cars were stoned, windows were broken. One company truckdriver said he was followed by two carloads of strikers who fired on him, puncturing a tire on his truck. The wife of one non-striker said the lives of her children were endangered. A sales representative said one hundred strikers mobbed his car, trying to turn it over.

In Little Rock, Arkansas — 200 housewives and workers milling around Central High School; in Lone Star, Texas, 1000 CIO strikers armed with rocks, clubs, and guns doing violence to the life, liberty, and property of innocent citizens!

President Eisenhower did nothing, said nothing, about the Lone Star, Texas, affair.

President Kennedy has displayed the same bias. Washington, D. C., has become a place where people are not safe on the streets at night, or even in church or in their own homes, unless carefully guarded. Last Thanksgiving Day, a small minority of white people in a predominantly negro crowd at a high school football game were savagely mauled by negro spectators, after the white football team had defeated the negro team. Police were powerless to protect the white minority, just as police in Washington are generally unable to give the minority white population adequate protection against negro hoodlums.⁽⁸⁾ The President could, with constitutional authority, use federal troops to protect the people of Washington against lawless violence, since the city is in a federal district; but the President has never done it.

In May, 1963, however, President Kennedy was quick to send federal troops to protect rioting negroes in Birmingham — where authorities had the situation well in hand and were impartially enforcing the law; where no federal law or federal court order had been violated or even threatened; where there was no constitutional authority for federal intervention.

It is safe to say that less damage to the persons and property of innocent people has occurred in all racial strife in the State of Alabama during the past ten years, than occurred in thirty minutes on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, at Washington, D. C.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, negro field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, was murdered in Jackson. The FBI investigated the crime as a federal case. FBI agents identified a suspect and arrested him under authority of federal civil rights laws, later turning him over to state authorities for prosecution on a murder charge.

On June 12, 1963, a white man was killed by a negro during a race riot in Lexington, North Carolina. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 12, 1963, two white men were injured by shotgun blasts fired into their private places of business, during a race riot at Cambridge, Maryland. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On the night of June 12, 1963, 6 negroes stabbed an 18-year-old white boy and raped his 15-year-old companion in Cleveland, Ohio. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 19, 1963, Medgar Evers, the slain NAACP leader (an ex-serviceman) was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with all the solemn ceremony customary at the burial of a national hero.

On June 19, 1963, three white soldiers were dragged out of their car in Washington, D. C., and beaten by a gang of negroes. One of the white soldiers — Edward Betcher — was killed. The negroes ran over his body with their car, as they were leaving the scene.⁽⁹⁾ The FBI did not enter this case; and the funeral of Betcher, a murdered white soldier, was not even reported in the press.

On June 19, 1963, a homemade bomb, thrown or placed by unknown assailants, damaged a negro church near Gillett, Arkansas. Newspaper accounts indicate that the FBI did enter this case.⁽¹⁰⁾

On the night of June 26, 1963, dynamite bombs blasted the homes of two white police officers in Minneapolis. Prior to the bombings, both white men had received numerous threatening telephone calls from negroes. Federal authorities did not enter this case.

On June 5, 1963, the Dallas Post Office announced the promotion of 3 negroes to supervisory positions. On the basis of merit, 53 white men ranked higher than the highest ranking negro on the promotion list.

On July 5, 1963, a *San Antonio Evening News* columnist quoted local federal officials as saying

they had been told to "fill vacancies with nothing but Negroes." The order was given verbally.⁽¹¹⁾ On July 6, various regional federal officials denied the San Antonio story, by saying that the San Antonio officials had "exaggerated what we've asked them to do."⁽¹²⁾

Concerning negroes in government service, United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) says:

"While the negroes comprise only 10 percent of the population . . . they already hold jobs, especially in government, far beyond this percentage. In Washington, in such agencies as the Post Office Department, General Services Administration, etc., employment for negroes runs as high as 40 to 50 percent."⁽¹³⁾

In sum: civil rights for negroes, in the eyes of politicians hungry for negro votes, means that harming a negro is a national disaster which requires federal action even when such action violates the Constitution; but negro violence against whites is a routine matter beneath the notice of federal authorities. Civil rights for negroes in federal employment means that they must be promoted above white men who outrank them on the basis of personal merit, and must be given preference as applicants for employment, even though they already hold a disproportionate share of all government jobs.⁽¹⁴⁾

Overt Demands For Preference

Agitators of the racial problem have long contended that they merely want to abolish discrimination *against* negroes — to eliminate racial consciousness so that negroes will be treated as individuals, without regard to their race. Now, however, these same agitators are frankly demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment *because of their race*.

In northern cities, taxpayers are burdened with the expense of transportation services to haul

negro children miles from their neighborhoods so that they can be enrolled in schools with white children.

On June 30, 1963, Martin Luther King (notorious negro agitator) demanded "discrimination in reverse." That is, he wants preferential treatment of negroes in the form of financial aid from the federal government to provide negroes special advantages in employment, education, housing, and so on.⁽¹⁵⁾ On July 1, 1963, Lincoln Lynch, an official of The Congress of Racial Equality, went one step further in demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment, not only by government but by private organizations.⁽¹⁶⁾

These negro agitators threaten the nation with violence if they do not get the preferential treatment they demand.

Negro leaders are now saying that the absence of white children from all-negro schools "means a shortage of ambitious, education-minded models for negro children to copy."⁽¹⁷⁾ This does coincide with the findings of scientific research.

Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, wrote a book, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (1958). Dr. Shuey reviewed all extensive psychological testing of negroes done in the United States during this century. Her conclusion is that, on the whole, negroes have lower IQ's than whites, regardless of environmental factors, and that there are definite intelligence differences between white and negro races.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former President of the American Psychological Association and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Columbia University, says in the introduction to Dr. Shuey's book:

"Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Impartial foreign observers have come to the

same conclusion. Peregrine Worsthorne, an editor of the London *Sunday Telegraph*, says:

"To be brutally frank, the most serious and ineradicable obstacle to a genuine multi-racial society in the United States may be less the Southern white man's privileges than the Northern black man's inadequacies."⁽¹⁸⁾

Only God can evaluate the worth of human individuals or races. It is quite beyond the province of man to know whether any individual or race is "superior" to another. Only God knows whether negroes have contributed more or less than whites to fulfillment of God's plan for humanity. Only God knows whether "civilization," as we know it, is better or worse than the primitive society of negroes in the jungles of Africa.

In evaluating human accomplishments, the best we can do is to use standards known to us. All of us who are heirs of Western civilization (which includes negroes among us) use such words as "progress" and "accomplishment" in conformity with the standards of our civilization—even when we acknowledge that God's concept of "progress" and "accomplishment" may differ from ours.

In this context, certain things are obvious.

It is obvious that Western civilization was produced by whites. For primitive living under harsh physical conditions, the black man is obviously better adapted than whites; but for living in the white man's civilization, whites are obviously better adapted than negroes.

When left alone, the negro has never advanced beyond a primitive culture. When left alone after taking over an advanced white civilization (as in Haiti), the negro has retrograded rather than progressed.⁽¹⁹⁾ Nowhere else on earth has the negro made such substantial progress as in the United States, where he has received extraordinary assistance from whites.

In demanding enforced racial mixing so that negroes will benefit from association with whites, negro leaders inadvertently admit negro inferior-

ity; but to justify their demands for preferential treatment, they claim that negroes are now entitled to preference because they always before have been oppressed; they claim that negroes are backward in our civilization because they have never been given a chance.

This simply is not so.

Before negro agitation became a major issue in American politics, whites (in southern states, especially) voluntarily gave negroes preferential treatment of the kind that was most beneficial to negroes. The prevailing attitude in the South was that whites had a responsibility to help negroes. White employers would put up with laziness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility on the part of negro employees that they would not for a moment tolerate in whites. White families voluntarily assumed a responsibility for negroes that they would never assume for other whites. Whites would take financial risks to help a negro which they would not think of taking to help a white man with comparable resources and credit rating. This is why there are more independent, prosperous negro businesses in the southern part of the United States than in any other part of the world: white men, understanding the negro and feeling responsibility for him, gave him special help that was not available to anyone else.

It is true that for generations following the Civil War, great numbers of southern negroes were treated like children, because they behaved

like children. But, generally, since the end of the Civil War, the negro has been treated on the basis of individual merit. Those who have the ability to rise in our society have risen, many to great heights, where they enjoy all the advantages of wealth, fame, and public acclaim that whites with comparable accomplishments enjoy.

The arrogance of contemporary negro leaders; the wide-spread violence against whites and mass defiance of local laws by negroes who are supported, encouraged, and defended by Washington officials so greedy for power that they are willing to destroy the Constitution and abolish the most fundamental rights of all the people in order to get the votes of organized negroes in key northern cities; the preferential treatment of negroes in government employment, and the governmentally-enforced, preferential treatment of negro job applicants in private industry, in a time of unemployment — these are creating a general resentment of whites against negroes that did not exist before. The negro in America will soon realize that liberal politicians and agitators have led him into disaster. The whole nation will suffer.

What To Do

The most obvious thing that we ought to do

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

about the race problem is to demand that the federal government quit meddling with it. Congress should reject President Kennedy's civil rights program entirely; and it should repeal all existing civil rights legislation in order to return to the ideal of equality-before-the-law for all persons in our nation.

If this could be done; and if all the federal government's unconstitutional programs of aiding and meddling in state and local affairs could be stopped, we would return to a free and voluntary society in which each community or state could handle its own race problem, if any, in its own way. This is a slow and long-range approach; but it is the only approach that offers any hope of solution for the most dangerous domestic problem in the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War.

Whites, outnumbering negroes by about 10 to 1, could vote out of office every politician who is ruining the country by bidding for negro votes with civil rights proposals. If whites continue submitting to the dictation of the radical leaders of a small minority, they will deserve what they get.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what you can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report*? Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report*? Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government*, *The Hope Of The World*, *America's Promise*?

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<i>America's Promise</i>	— \$.50
Film Catalogue	— Free
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FOOTNOTES

- (1) *American Negro Problems*, by John Pepper, Workers' Library Publishers, New York City, 1928
- (2) "Perspective: Time for Statesmanship," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, March 15, 1948; "Perspective: Toward a Civil Rights Solution," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, November 22, 1948
- (3) For additional information on President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights proposals, see this *Report*, "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963.
- (4) *The Budget in Brief for 1964 Fiscal Year*, Bureau of the Budget, January 17, 1963, pp. 17-20
- (5) *The Book of the States, 1960-1961, Volume XIII*, The Council of State Governments, 1960, p. 458
- (6) "FEPC Orders Rail Worker's Reinstatement," *The Los Angeles Times*, March 1, 1961
- (7) AP dispatch from San Francisco, *The Los Angeles Times*, August 24, 1961
- (8) For a discussion of conditions in Washington, D.C., see this *Report*, "Washington: The Model City," June 24, 1963.
- (9) "Five Negroes Held In Soldier's Death," AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 20, 1963, Section 1, p. 3
- (10) UPI dispatch from Gillett, Arkansas, *The New York Times*, June 20, 1963, p. 19
- (11) "Hire Negroes Only, Reported U.S. Order," *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 6, 1963, p. 1
- (12) "Official Denies SS Units Told to Hire Only Negroes," by Carl Harris, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 21
- (13) "Washington Report," by U.S. Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas), June 22, 1963
- (14) "What New Turn In Negro Drive Means," *U.S. News & World Report*, June 17, 1963, pp. 40-7
- (15) "Dr. King Urges Negro 'G.I. Bill': Calls for 'Preferential' Plan to Meet Education Needs," *The New York Times*, July 1, 1963, p. 21
- (16) "CORE to Intensify Militancy On L.I.," by Ronald Mairoana, *The New York Times*, July 2, 1963, p. 14
- (17) "Should All Northern Schools Be Integrated?" *Time*, September 7, 1962 p. 33
- (18) "'Black And White Reality' — A British Observer's View," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *U.S. News & World Report*, July 1, 1963, pp. 62-3
- (19) For a discussion of Haiti, see this *Report*, "The American Tragedy," July 8, 1963, pp. 213-4.

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62-102576 148

May 9, 1963

[Redacted Address]

Morton Grove, Illinois

Dear [Redacted Name]

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DATE 9/25/87 BY SP1 mcd/ep

b6
b7C

Your letter of May 4th has been received, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind message concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. Your thoughtful comments and best wishes are deeply appreciated.

I am glad you have read my book, "Masters of Deceit," and in the event you are not already familiar with it, you may also desire to read my later book, "A Study of Communism." It sets forth the development and expansion of the communist conspiracy throughout the world, and perhaps a copy of it may be available to you in your local public library.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the Den Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. Please do not infer from my inability to comment regarding it either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

MAILED 30
MAY 9 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen,
American's Challenge 10-9-62,
One Nation's Response to Communism

Deadly Duel

Internal Security Statement 4-17-62

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:may (3) MFC

[Handwritten initials]

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SEP 3 1963

May 4, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

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DATE 2/25/77 BY SP1 mac/ep

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I wish you many more years of health and I hope service for our country. You are one of just a few outstanding Americans in our country and we need you very much today. I noticed in the Chicago Tribune article on your coming 39th year in the, and as head of the FBI that you are concerned about the public disinterest. I believe that only men like you can talk more about the public taking an interest and asking them to do what they can to help the situation. I subscribe to Human Events and the Dan Smoot report and do write my representatives occasionally to express myself but my wife says I am wasting my time. She says things will take care of themselves. So I believe that if you would come out more and ask the public to help and be interested, they would do so. I have read your book "Masters of Deceit" and believe that the communists still are our most serious problem, in this country as well as out of it. Would you say that the Dan Smoot Report is a patriotic newspaper or too radical?

REC-38

62-102576-148

25 SEP 13 1963

Once again may I wish you the best of health and may God give you many more years in the service of our country. I know you will go down in history as one of our greatest men.

7th XEROX

SEP 3 1963

Yours truly,

[Redacted Signature Box]

Morton Grove, Ill.

CONFIDENTIAL
b6
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TRUE COPY

August 27 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover

Please read the Dan Smoot report I am sending you.
would you Discriminate against your own ~~color~~?

Sincierily yours.

/s/

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b7C

Address per envelope reads:

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Gift Subscription of "The Dan
Smoot Report"

Because of the highly controversial matters discussed in "The Dan Smoot Report," the Bureau has received a great number of inquiries seeking information as to whether Smoot is a former Special Agent of the FBI. He is still active and publishing his report.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Admiral Sharp.

AM *Specs*
10-14
GH
H

V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-10-63

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/83 BY SP7 mcr/4

The September 30, 1963, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" addressed to the Director was received with a card enclosed reflecting: "This is a gift from: Alexander Sharp, 6306 Bannockburn Drive, Bethesda 34, Maryland." A review of the 1963-64 edition of the Washington Metropolitan area telephone directory reflects that Alexander Sharp, Vice-Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.), resides at the Bannockburn Drive address. Who's Who in America, 1946-47 edition, reflects that Alexander Sharp was a naval officer, born in Washington, D. C., on August 13, 1885, that he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and was promoted through the ranks to the rank of Vice-Admiral. His address at that time was Welcome, Charles County, Maryland. Sharp does not appear in subsequent editions of Who's Who.

Bufiles fail to reflect any derogatory information on Sharp. He and his wife were contacted in 1949 in connection with the investigation of Alger Hiss, who had been a former neighbor of theirs.

Our files reflect that Dan Smoot is identical with former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot who entered on duty with the Bureau on 3-23-42 and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. On 5-15-51 Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. He resigned from the Bureau, and in June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum" [redacted]

b6
b7c

[redacted] Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and has since operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." An SAC Letter, dated 3-20-59, identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

Enclosure

GTQ:jol

4r(5)

68 OCT 24 1963

REC-44

10 OCT 17 1963

EX-116

MR. BELMONT

October 17, 1963.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/25/88 BY SP1 WWS/EP

To Whom It May Concern:

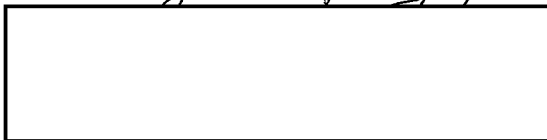
I would like some information concerning Dan Smoot, formerly of the F.B.I.. He now publishes a magazine called the "Dan Smoot Report". Is it a subversive magazine or is it considered upright in integrity.

I would also like to know if the religious magazine "the United Church Herald" is a communist front type magazine or if it is honest and upright in its views on world matters.

An early reply would be appreciated


Millis, Mass.

Yours Truly,



b6
b7c

222

October 22, 1963

REC 37



Mills, Massachusetts

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/71 BY sp1 mcl/ep

Dear



Your letter of October 17, 1963, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning "The United Church Herald," the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of service in this instance and trust you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this magazine.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from 1942 until 1951 when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Also, "The United Church Herald" is not identifiable.

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Gandy _____

NOV 7 1963
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 17, 1963

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like some information concerning Dan Smoot, formerly of the F.B.I.. He now publishes a magazine called the "Dan Smoot Report". Is it a subversive magazine or is it considered upright in integrity.

I would also like to know if the religious magazine "the United Church Herald" is a communist front type magazine or if it is honest and upright in its views on world matters.

An early reply would be appreciated

Yours truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/82 BY SP/ML/SP /s/



b6
b7C

Address per envelope:



Millis, Mass.

REC 37

62-102576-150

True copy
10-21-63
R/S

10-22-63
DP/B



4
30

mine

REC-19

April 11, 1963

62-102576-141

University Heights 18, Ohio

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/4/80 BY sp1 mcl/y

b6
b7C
READING ROOM
B I

APR 11 3 59 PM '63

I have received your letter of April 8th, with enclosure, and regret I am unable to answer your questions.

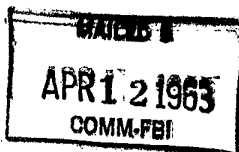
Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is charged as the civilian intelligence agency with the responsibility for the internal security of this country. Our jurisdiction is limited to the United States and its territories. Also, data in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of the above, we have no information concerning communism in Venezuela we can furnish you. I trust you will understand our position.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you. I am also returning the paper you furnished.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (6)

Enclosures and Note on Next Page

JH:kcf (3)

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63 APR 23 1963

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b7c

Enclosures (6)

What You Can Do To Fight Communism

Young People Can Help Defeat Communism

Time of Testing

Know your FBI

The Story of the FBI

Correspondent's Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure is a copy of "The People Versus the State Department" from Dan Smoot's report of 2-18-63. It attacks Romulo Betancourt as a former communist who in his earlier days was active for nine years in New York. It states that his communist activities were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by the FBI and was expelled from the United States. This paper has come to our attention in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY 9100w/pj

[redacted]
University Heights 18, Ohio

April 8, 1963
46
43
114

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am an eleventh grade student, presently writing a comprehensive term paper on "Communism in Venezuela", for an honor American history class. In doing research for this paper I came across a radio editorial entitled "The People Versus the State Department." I have enclosed a copy. I have several questions which I consider necessary to ask you before proceeding with my paper. First of all, in the portion of the editorial which I have underlined, "His [redacted]

Communist activities in New York were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by J. [redacted]

Edgar Hoover's FBI and was expelled by the United States", is there any truth to this statement? Also in doing research I

came across the names of former Communists [redacted]

APR 15 1963
In relation to communism in

Venezuela, what did they reveal? I hope you will find time to answer my questions. Thank You.

Sincerely yours,
[redacted]

b6
b7C

mk 4-11-63
JH/kcf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/27/87 BY SP2 mcl/y

62-102576-142

CHANGED TO

62-108912-X

SEP 12 1963

BC-DCB

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

June 20, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 10401-10499. Senator Thurmond, (D) South Carolina, spoke concerning a series of articles of disinformation written by Dan Smoot and published in Smoot's weekly publication, the Dan Smoot Report. Mr. Thurmond stated "Mr. Smoot is a well-known American citizen who has dedicated himself to the enormous task of trying to inform and alert the American people to the menace and dangers of the world Communist movement, and also as to actions and proposals by our Government which, unfortunately, serve to assist the Communists in the attainment of their goal of world domination. In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI agent, he worked for 3 1/2 years on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; 2 years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost 4 years on general FBI cases in various parts of the Nation. In 1951, Mr. Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. Mr. Thurmond pointed out that because of the vital facts set out in this series of articles and because the Senate has an important responsibility to fulfill in the field of foreign relations, he felt that every Senator should read these articles. He included the text of the articles with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement).

Original filed in:

66-1731-2335

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/77 BY sp1 mlf

EX-102

REC-4

62-102576-143

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 12 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for June 19, 1963 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

105 60 JUL 24 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Page 2

As you can see, I am interested to know if Mr. Smoot is a responsible, dependable citizen as he is quoted quite frequently in this local dispute. My interest in this matter is that I need to determine for myself the advisability of considering a home rule charter for our little town of 10,000 population. I feel the need to research as fully as possible the possibility that the above mentioned organizations are communist founded or inspired and whether or not a member of one of these organizations is a communist on the strength of that membership. This is what Mr. Smooth has stated.

Any information which you may have and which would be made available would be appreciated.

Respectfully,



/aw

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b7C

REC- 6

August 1, 1963

AUG 1 12 49 PM '63

REC'D-READING ROOM

EX-103

Kermit, Texas 79745

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/83 BY SP2 JCP

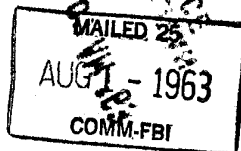
Your letter of July 25, 1963, has been received.

With respect to the organizations you named, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to these groups.

In response to your inquiry concerning Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Further, it should be borne in mind that his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DTP:paw (3)

Note Next Page

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59 AUG 12 1963

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NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect the groups mentioned by [redacted] advocated a metropolitan government with power transferred to trained social scientists, council managers and city managers. Many people believe this indicates these organizations are communist inspired but no information confirming this fact appears in Bufiles. Many prominent individuals, including those known for their conservative views, have been affiliated with the National Municipal League, and we have had cordial relations with many chapters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/83 BY SP-1/BJP

[REDACTED]
Kermit, Texas
July 25, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

The city of Kermit, Texas, recently elected a group of citizens to study and present to the people for consideration, a home rule charter.

Two factions have developed, one group saying that these charters are controlled and influenced by communist organizations located in Chicago: the National Municipal League, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the International City Managers' Association and other similar organizations. The other faction claims the home rule charter will place more authority in the hands of the local voters.

Do you have any information in your files as to whether or not the above mentioned organizations are left-wing or communist and if so is this information available to the public. The faction stating that they are is supported by a Mr. Dan Smoot who publishes a "newsletter" from Dallas, Texas. Does Mr. Dan Smoot have the support of your organization and is the FBI at liberty to reveal this information.

REC-6

62-102576-144

ack 8-1
7-2-63
DTP: jlw/paw

EX-103

6 AUG 6 1963

CORRESPONDENCE
THREE
P
31

KERMIT, TEXAS 79745

REC

62-102576-145

August 21, 1963

[Redacted]
 Carlsbad, New Mexico

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/24/77 BY sp7 mac/yp

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of August 16th has been received.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures, as well as his opinions and comments, since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

In addition, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. [Redacted] will fully understand my position and why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
 Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. "Science and Society" is a publication self-described as an independent journal of Marxism published quarterly by Science and Society, Inc., New York City. It has been investigated by the Bureau. There is information in Bufiles concerning the publication, "The Communist." It was previously known as "Bolshevik" and the Bureau has received numerous copies of it. [Redacted] has been the subject of security investigations in 1942, 1953 and 1960. He has admitted being a member of various communist-front organizations in the 1930's. He is reported to be disassociated with this group and numerous persons contacted regard him as being loyal.

RMW:mlk (3)

57 AUG 29 1963

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REC-1

August 14, 1963

EX-102

[Redacted Address]

Dewitt, New York

Dear [Redacted Name]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/77 BY SP2 MCF/JP

Aug 14 2 04 PM '63
REC'D-READ: F B I
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ROOM

Your letter, with enclosure, was received

August 12th during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city.

You may be certain your communication will be brought

to his attention when he returns and I know Mr. Hoover

would want me to thank you for your interest in furnishing

your observations.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8
AUG 14 1963
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The material enclosed by correspondent is a copy of the 7-8-63 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" captioned "The American Tragedy." It discussed integration and communist efforts to use the Negro. There is no indication that this material has come to your attention previously and it is therefore not being returned to correspondent. The only mention of the FBI or the Director is on page 215 which sets forth Smoot's background and indicates his prior association with the Bureau. Bufiles indicate that [Redacted Name] "The Post-Standard" is on the Special Correspondents' List. There is no indication in Bufiles that the Director

JH:nkg (3) Note continued next page.

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54 SEP 10 1963

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has written the "Shreveport Journal" on any matter which would require that his letter be published. However, the Director did write the editor of this paper, Mr. George W. Shannon, on 7-29-63 thanking him for his editorial indicating approval of the Director's remarks in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding patriotism.

Tuesday

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
the F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

~~EXP. PROC.~~

40 AUG 12 1963

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Sir:

There appeared in the Syracuse Post Standard, a Newhouse paper, extreme article regarding the background of the Negro Uprisings, NAACP, CORE, Etc. It stated, this was Sunday Last, that any per tried to connect the Negro emancipation effort with "communism" best a lunatic, and at least psychotic.

They particularly assassinated the editor of the Manchester paper, that had testified before the Senate Committee, and of course, all of the "hateful" White Southerners.

The Editor of this paper is Leonard Gorman, in his absence, some obsequious individual from Syracuse University, probably the "maxwell school", edits the lead column.

The Congressional Record is full of the actual background of these person and many other publications to the right of the very far left of center, are also.

Your letter to the Editor of the Shreveport Journal, made me inquire into whether or not you would please answer this letter (editorial). I have sent into this paper, time after time, the background of Martin Luther King and his various subordinates, to no avail.

This is Rockefeller (hunting ground) and he is after the Negro vote, as is his son-in-law the "Reverend Pierson".

The most obtuse person in this country can not fail to acknowledge the fact that these "demonstrations" are so well coordinated. This takes a great deal of money and organization. Any factual student of the new effort at one worldism under the UN, knows that the weak link in any given society is a people with no pride of race. Perhaps we have taken this away from this race by welfare doles, and what not, but it has become fairly obvious that someone will be paying more than the welfare toll on this "new freedom" communistic ideology. A la Folk singing

It would be a very fine thing if there could be an official rebuttal to this extremist view that all of these Negro demonstrations are merely due to the "right to live" jargon, and more of the same old garbage of "all men are created equal", which they may be, it is what they do with what they have been created with, this is the actual argument.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/80 BY spm/ly

ENCLOSURE

DeWitt, N. Y.

Contrary to the leftwing opinion, I hate no one, not even to say the so-called communistic conspirators. To be so evil is pitiful/

b6
b7C

H14

THE Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 27 (Broadcast 412) July 8, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY

*The past is prologue; and,
unless we know the prologue,
we cannot understand the
drama unfolding before us.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/11/80 BY sp7-mal/ep

In January, 1861, Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York City, proposed to the Common Council that Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan secede from the American Union and establish themselves as a free city to be named Tri-Insula. The Council approved;⁽¹⁾ but this attempt at northern secession was never completed. On April 12, 1861, southern guns opened fire on Fort Sumter, a federal military post in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, initiating open hostilities which came to be known as the American Civil War.

Northern secessionists joined with northern abolitionists to put down the effort at southern secession. At first, there was gay enthusiasm and reasonable unity in the North. In population, the North outnumbered the South more than three to one; and shiploads of European immigrants were pouring into the Port of New York almost daily. In natural resources and in industries to produce implements of war, the North was infinitely stronger than the South. The war against southern secessionists looked like nothing more than a colorful summer campaign. Volunteers from northern states quickly responded to President Lincoln's first call to arms.

But by the summer of 1863, there was a general feeling of despair in the North, particularly in New York City which, itself, had considered secession three months before Fort Sumter.

Northern armies, though better fed and better equipped and vastly superior in numbers, had not been doing well. General McClellan's great Army of the Potomac, departing from the First Battle of Bull Run in haste and disorder, had set what seemed to be a pattern. Even north of the Mason-Dixon Line, McClellan had not done well. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Burnside; but, the next month, General Burnside lost the battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside was re-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

placed by Fighting Joe Hooker, but General Fighting Joe promptly lost the battle of Chancellorsville.

Grant had won signal victories in the West; and Lee had spent himself at Gettysburg; but the lustre of these events was not bright enough to obscure a widespread feeling of rebellion and desire for secession that still prevailed in the North. Northern volunteers no longer responded in sufficient numbers to Lincoln's repeated call for more soldiers. The national Congress had enacted a Draft Law, exempting from military service in the Union Armies every man who could pay \$300 for personal exemption. This laid an especially heavy burden on the poor men of the North — particularly on the thousands of newly arriving immigrants, many of whom were conscripted and sent south to fight almost as soon as they arrived from Europe.

In mid-July, 1863, the people of New York gave bloody expression to their resentment of what they regarded as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." In five days of rioting, the "poor people" of New York City revealed their attitude toward being forced to fight for freedom of the negro, while many who claimed zeal for that cause were buying their exemption from military service and staying at home to grow rich in a war-stimulated economy. Here is an account of the New York race riots, taken from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of Andrew Johnson:

"In fact, finally on that Monday morning [July 13, 1863], the poor people of the city took arms against their 'sea of troubles,' and used them somewhat effectively throughout five days and nights. When they had finished their work, the limp forms of nearly one thousand negroes were found hanging to the lamp posts or were left crumpled in beaten heaps upon the sidewalks. More than fifty buildings were burned and sacked. The police, as always, battled bravely, but they were too few, and it was not until ten thousand troops marched into town that order was restored"⁽²⁾

This terrible episode in American history has been rather well buried by historians. Even at the time, it was treated as minor news by the northern press, in comparison with the screaming denunciation by the press of "southern barbarism" when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Fort Pillow and, in the process of reducing that Fort, killed 200 negro troops who had been inducted into the Union Army.

President Lincoln was disturbed by the bloody New York riots of mid-July, 1863, primarily because they revealed a misunderstanding of his purpose in the war. Time and again, Lincoln had explained that the North was not fighting for freedom of the negro, but was fighting solely to preserve the Union. Lincoln had said repeatedly that if he could maintain the Union by preserving the institution of slavery, he would do so; if he could maintain the Union by freeing some negroes while leaving some in slavery, he would do so; or if he could maintain the Union by freeing all slaves, he would do so. Lincoln explained his Emancipation Proclamation as a military necessity for the North, not as part of a crusade to free the slaves.

In a political speech at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln had expressed himself on the "negro question." He had repeated the same views at Quincy, Illinois, on October 13, 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates — in these words:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence — the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

After he became President, and throughout the war, Lincoln repeated this view on the racial question in the United States.

Yet, northern abolitionists (apparently trying to forget that it was northern men who had bought black men in Africa, and sold them into slavery in the Western Hemisphere) fanned the flames of hatred for southern whites until no peaceful or sensible solution of the slave problem was possible before the war; and no reasonable solution of the racial problem was possible *after* the war.

At the close of the Civil War, according to Carl Sandburg, foremost biographer of Lincoln:

"Lincoln had his choice of going with those who, to win a complete and abstract justice for the Negro, would not hesitate about making the South a vast graveyard of slaughtered whites, with Negro State governments established and upheld by Northern white bayonets."⁽³⁾

Charles Sumner (Republican Senator from Massachusetts), Ben Wade (Republican Senator from Ohio) and Thaddeus Stevens (Republican Representative from Pennsylvania) were congressional leaders who had made hatred of the southern whites a burning political passion and who were determined to establish it as a guiding light of national policy.

Lincoln rejected their counsel of hate and, according to Carl Sandburg, so did the two foremost northern Generals, Grant and Sherman:

"The supreme devastators, Grant and Sherman, were not politically joined to those, like Sumner, demanding a justice which would consist of Southern Negro state governments made and upheld by Northern white bayonets. The caldron of war hate still boiled The passions of Sumner and Wade had become a habit. They rose to passion chiefly on the race question. As born haters, they had difficulty adjusting themselves to the ways of Lincoln [whose counsel about placing blame for slavery and the Civil War consisted of] the repeated and mournful 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.'"⁽³⁾

The Confederacy died and the Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Lincoln was assassinated

5 days later. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, tried faithfully to carry out Lincoln's policies of reconciliation and reconstruction without malice; but, lacking the prestige which Presidency during war had given Lincoln, and being a southerner, Johnson himself became a primary target of the abolitionist haters; and hatred of southern whites did, indeed, become a guiding light of national policy for more than ten years.

Here are passages from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of President Johnson:

"In Memphis, during April [1866], the third United States colored artillery were quartered. Their mere presence was provocative enough, but when presently their lack of discipline revealed itself in acts of open insolence, the collisions against which Grant had warned were sure to follow. The police of Memphis . . . were Irish. The jostling of Irish policemen never has been deemed an act of prudence, yet on the afternoon of April 30th this extra hazardous pastime was engaged in by the black artillerymen. Trouble disproportionate to this origin was not slow in following. It followed on the next day when the municipal officers of the law, with the ready aid of white civilians, made an attack upon the entire negro population of the city. This retaliation resulted in a riot that lasted for two days. When it was over, forty-six negroes had been killed and more were injured The echoes of this trouble were not slow in reaching Washington, from which sounding-board they reverberated through the land. A golden opportunity was here offered for the enemies of the South to proclaim her 'unregeneracy'

"The material for defamation furnished by the Memphis riot, however, was as nothing compared to what transpired at New Orleans on July 30th [1866] [when] a procession of negroes, partly armed, marched through the streets of New Orleans. There was some hooting and jeering from the sidewalks, when suddenly a shot rang out; it had been fired by one of the colored paraders. Other shots soon followed, and the crowd then chased the marchers The police appeared presently on the scene. All the materials for a riot were now present, and a very shocking one ensued Before it was over nearly two hundred persons had been

killed or injured, most of whom were negroes. Soldiers did not reach the scene until the trouble was all over.

"Without a shred of proof to substantiate the charge, the Radicals proclaimed that the riot was the result of the President's delinquency, and heralded this accusation in every form of utterance. His [Johnson's] exculpation was in the power of Stanton [Secretary of War], but Stanton held his peace, except to exclaim against the Attorney-General of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans as 'pardoned rebels who had instigated the murder of the people in the streets of the city.' The Congressional Committee appointed by Congress would hear nothing from the President, and presently filed their report charging him as an accomplice in the crime

"No one seems to have mentioned that the combined deaths in Memphis and in New Orleans numbered less than half the negroes who were murdered in the draft riots of New York three years before! Such facts would not well have harmonized with the Radical contention that it was only in the South that the race problem gave rise to turbulence!"⁽²⁾

But the truth was recorded quietly, in the diary of Gideon Welles, who had served throughout Lincoln's term of office as Secretary of the Navy and was still serving in that capacity under Johnson, when the race riots occurred in New Orleans on July 30, 1866. Gideon Welles said:

"There is little doubt that the New Orleans riots had their origin with the Radical Members of Congress in Washington. It is part of a deliberate conspiracy and was to be the commencement of a series of bloody affrays through the States lately in rebellion There is a determination to involve the country in civil war, if necessary, to secure negro suffrage in the States and Radical ascendancy in the General Government."⁽⁴⁾

The National Sin

As early as 1787, responsible men — the men who wrote our Constitution — knew that slavery

was evil and doomed to die; but it had become so woven into the fabric of American life that time was needed to remove it. It could have been removed without the sea of blood that was poured out during and following the Civil War. Leaders in the North (among them, Abraham Lincoln) and in the South (among them, owners of slaves) were groping toward a means of sending negroes back to Africa and of aiding them there to develop their own independent nation and to lead their own way of life. But the insensate hatred of northern abolitionists for southern whites provoked a defensive, equally senseless reaction on the part of some southern leaders who tried to defend slavery as a noble institution.

The North did not go to war to free the slaves, and the South did not fight to preserve slavery. The official purpose of the northern government was to preserve the American Union. The official purpose of the southern government was to establish the right of the South to be left alone, to lead its own life in its own way. But it was hatred, fanned to white-heat, both North and South, that made possible the awful inferno of the Civil War.

Northern slave-traders brought negroes to the United States against their will, the only race of people ever forced to come here. Southern plantation owners bought the negroes and used them as slaves. Southerners were not above engaging in the slave trade, and northerners were not above owning and working slaves.⁽⁵⁾ The economics of the time assigned the North and South their respective roles.

Slavery was, in short, a *national* sin. But instead of growing maudlin about our great national sin, we ought to look at it in proper perspective.

Negroes, whom New England and British slave traders brought to the new world, were not a civilized people captured and sold into bondage.

They were barbarians, most of whom had been slaves in Africa, sold to white slave traders by other negroes. Their bondage to the white man in America was, physically speaking, an actual improvement upon the life they had endured in Africa.

The slaves set free by the American Civil War were of a race which had never developed a civilization of its own. These negroes had no racial pride or racial traditions of self-government. Their forebears had never known anything but slavery, either in the Western Hemisphere or in their African homeland.

These were the people, illiterate and propertyless, who, in one violent step, were declared equal heirs of a civilization which it had taken the white man thousands of years to develop. The southern whites (upon whom fell the main task of helping the negroes assimilate an ancient and alien culture) were themselves pauperized, demoralized, and embittered by war—a people whose own way of life had been shattered by military action. And during the first ten years when the southern whites were trying to carry this burden, they were living under the heel of a national government in the hands of men whose ruling passions were greed and hate. Guns and bayonets of northern occupation armies forced southern whites to accept state governments run by illiterate negroes and white carpetbaggers—governments which, under the cover of “law,” despoiled southerners of their homes and other property.

Yet, somehow, the monumental burden was shouldered.

Negro Progress

Any American who has a sense of shame or apologetic feeling about the history of the black

man in the United States—even including the period of slavery—should look at the history of the black man elsewhere. Look, for example, at the history of Haiti.

Haiti was a French colonial possession from 1697 to 1804. It was the most prosperous European colony in the Western Hemisphere. In 1789 (the year when George Washington became the first President of the United States), free mulattoes of Haiti (who were property owners, many of them wealthy) were given political rights. The whites objected to this, and fierce racial struggles ensued.

On January 1, 1804, Haiti became an independent nation, under the rule of Jean Jacques Desalines, a negro, who crowned himself Emperor. He began his reign by massacring all whites in Haiti,⁽⁶⁾ thus making it an all-negro nation. In 1844, the eastern half of the island revolted and declared its independence (now known as the Dominican Republic).

Haiti has been an all-negro nation since 1804. The civilization which the negroes took over from the whites in 1804 was as advanced as any in the Western Hemisphere. Yet, since the negroes gained national independence, Haiti has been a land of brutal violence, bloody anarchy, tyranny, and poverty—except for one 19-year period when it was under the supervision of U.S. occupation forces. Following a period of wild anarchy, in which foreign embassies were looted and their personnel murdered, the United States, on July 28, 1915, sent a detachment of Marines into Haiti to restore order. U. S. forces remained until 1934. During those years of white supervision, the negro Republic of Haiti enjoyed the only prosperity and the only period of law and order, since the whites were exterminated in 1804.

Shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt ended the

U. S. occupation of Haiti, bloody turmoil and grinding poverty returned to that hapless land. Today, the all-negro Republic of Haiti is the most illiterate and depressed area in the Western Hemisphere. ^(6, 7)

Consider the history of the black man in Australia. The first British settlement in Australia was established in 1788. In that land, the black man is a native, never having been brought there as a slave, or otherwise oppressed by whites. Australians forbade the migration of foreign negroes to their country, but adopted a beneficent policy toward native blacks — giving them freedom to share the white man's civilization, or to remain apart, and lead their own way of life.

Practically all of them have chosen to remain apart; and they are still a stone-age people, having made few advances in the 175 years since white civilization first came to their homeland. ⁽⁸⁾

On the other hand, look at the history of the American negro in the United States. Between 1865 and 1928, the American negro made more progress than the black man had ever made anywhere else in the entire history of the human race.

During that period, American negroes made a miraculous advance toward full integration into the white man's ancient culture — not integration in the contemporary sense of losing their racial identity by full amalgamation with the white race, but integration in the sense that they began to develop a pride in their own race and, with the white man's help, began to build their own cultural and educational institutions, establish their own businesses, build their own homes, own their own land.

With marvelous speed, the American negroes — thanks to the understanding and sympathetic aid of southern whites — were becoming a proud and *distinctive* part of the total American population.

Racial Agitation

As early as 1913, Lenin had urged communists to use the "negro problem" as a means of creating disorder and strife in the United States. But the communist program of racial agitation was not formally launched until 1928. Hence, 1928 is a significant turning point in the history of race relations in the United States.

When the communists launched their program of racial agitation, they were spurred by a sense of urgency, because they knew that the "negro problem" was vanishing in the United States. For proof of this, examine the words of John Pepper, the man chosen by Moscow to initiate the program. John Pepper wrote a 16-page pamphlet intended as a handbook for communist racial agitation activity. Entitled *American Negro Problems*, it was published (1928) by the Workers Library Publishers, 35 East 125th Street, New York (official publishing company of the communist party). Note these passages:

"The Negroes of the United States are the most advanced section of the Negro population of the world and can play a decisive role in helping and leading the liberation movement of the Negro colonies

"The industrialization of the agrarian south of the United States, the concentration of a new Negro working-class population in the big cities of the east and north, and the entrance of the Negroes into the basic industries on a mass scale, have been changing, in the last few years, the

whole social composition of the Negro race in America

"A sharp class differentiation has taken place in the Negro population in recent years. Formerly the Negro was in the main the cotton farmer in the south and the domestic help in the north [But now] in the big cities and industrial centres of the north there is concentrated to a growing degree a Negro working-class population At the same time there is a rapid development of a Negro petit-bourgeoisie, a Negro intelligentsia, and even a Negro bourgeoisie. The very fact of segregation of the Negro masses creates the basis for the development of a stratum of small merchants, lawyers, physicians, preachers, brokers, who try to attract the Negro workers and farmers as consumers

"It would be a major mistake to overlook the existence of class differences among the Negroes, especially the crystallization of a Negro bourgeoisie. There were in 1924, 73 Negro banks, carrying an annual volume of business of over 100,000,000 dollars. There are 25 Negro insurance companies;

14 of these have assets totalling 6,000,000 dollars and during 1924 alone paid over 3,000,000 dollars in claims. This Negro bourgeoisie is closely tied up with the white bourgeoisie; is often the agent of the white capitalists. Economically the Negro banks are often part of the Federal Reserve System of banking.

"Politically the Negro bourgeoisie is participating, to a growing degree, in the so-called 'commissions for inter-racial cooperation.' These committees exist in eight hundred counties of the south and are spreading all through the black belt."

Note that the communists were particularly disturbed because the "negro bourgeoisie" was participating with southern whites in voluntary commissions for inter-racial cooperation.

Negro progress in the United States was so fast and so solid — and harmonious relations between black and white races were being so effective

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both sides* of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast gives only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

tively developed — that communists alone could not have done serious harm.

The race problem did not become a major American tragedy until the Democrat Party, under the leadership of Roosevelt and Truman, for political reasons, adopted a program of racial agitation. The problem did not become a major national disaster — transforming peaceful communities into caldrons of violence — until modern Republicans, under the leadership of Eisenhower and Nixon, launched an all-out political struggle to win organized negro support away from the Democrats.

The Kennedy administration, in its search for political support, has cynically prodded and manipulated the delicate racial problem — until, today, it is entirely conceivable that places like New York City could be on the verge of a horrible experience comparable to that of mid-July, 1863.

NEXT WEEK More on this problem.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *Abraham Lincoln*, by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series, 1893; and *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th Edition, 1910, Volume 19, p. 623
- (2) *Andrew Johnson, A Study in Courage*, by Lloyd Paul Stryker, The Macmillan Company, 1929, pp. 126-7; pp. 316-19
- (3) *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*, by Carl Sandburg, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1936, Volume IV, p. 217; p. 218
- (4) *Diary of Gideon Welles*, edited by Howard K. Beale, W. W. Norton & Company, 1960, Volume II, pp. 569-70
- (5) The Census of 1860 listed 114,995 slaves in northern states: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957*, Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 11-12
- (6) *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th Edition, 1932, Volume 11, pp. 82-3
- (7) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961. Edition, Volume XIII, pp. 628d-628h; *Information Please Almanac for 1963*, Simon and Schuster, 1962, pp. 701-2
- (8) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961 Edition, Volume II, pp. 567-69

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. But what can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what you can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report*? Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report*? Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government*, *The Hope Of The World*, *America's Promise*?

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Hope, Arkansas

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Dear [Redacted Name]

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Your letter of August 27th and the enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" were received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city. I know he would want me to thank you for the consideration which prompted you to write and you may be sure they will be called to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

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Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

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Please read the Jan
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Sincerely yours

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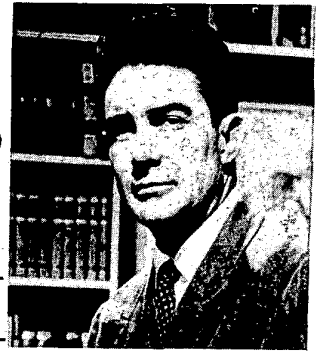
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July 15, 1963

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

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MORE EQUAL THAN EQUAL

Here is the civil rights platform announced by the communist party in 1928, when communists formally launched their program to create social disorder in the United States by agitating the racial situation:

"1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

"2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

"3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

"4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

"6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.

"7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

"8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

"9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain-gang.

"10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the army, navy, and civil service.

"11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

"12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers."⁽¹⁾

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In 1946, President Truman created a President's Committee on Civil Rights. In October, 1947, this Committee published a report, recommending federal legislation to outlaw all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin. In February, 1948, President Truman requested of Congress civil rights legislation based on the 1947 Report. Congress refused. The Democrat Party put strong civil rights provisions in its political platform for the 1948 elections, and so did the Republican Party.⁽²⁾

Thus, twenty years after communists initiated their program to create racial strife, the two major political parties made the race question a primary issue in a presidential election. Kennedy's civil rights proposals in 1963 go beyond the original communist program.⁽³⁾

Enforcing Equality

On August 13, 1953, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Government Contract Committee (with Vice President Nixon as chairman). This Committee had the responsibility of seeing that business firms with government contracts did not permit racial discrimination in their employment practices.

On January 18, 1955, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to guarantee that all considerations of race be eliminated in the hiring of persons to work for the federal government.

On March 6, 1961, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order abolishing the two Eisenhower committees, and substituting for them the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with Vice President Johnson as chairman. The responsibility of this Committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in every activity that has any connection, direct or indirect, with the spending or lending of federal tax

money. Private lenders who get FHA, or other, loans must not permit any racial discrimination in their own employment practices or in the employment practices of their contractors. They must sell, rent, or lease their real estate without regard to race. Federal agencies must eliminate all kinds of racial discrimination or segregation; and any state or private agencies receiving federal funds, and any private firm contracting, or subcontracting, work for the federal government, must do the same.

The fact is, of course, that the federal government has no constitutional authority to lend money or guarantee private loans, through FHA or otherwise, to individuals or business firms. It has no constitutional authority to give tax money to state governments for schools, welfare, unemployment compensation, employment activities, and so on.

Individuals and state governments — in the South and elsewhere — who take illegal federal handouts and then complain about illegal federal controls have no logic to support their position. The way to end this particular aspect of federal domination of private and state affairs is to eliminate the federal subsidies which give some color of justification for the domination. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that advocates of all federal aid programs (particularly federal aid to education) incessantly repeat the tired old argument that federal help does not mean federal control, although every one knows better, and can see in the record of current events that a primary reason for federal aid is to create a pretext for federal control.

Federal requirements against discrimination in the employment practices of private business firms working on contracts or subcontracts for the government have no basis in the spirit or provisions of American constitutional law. When the government buys goods from private individuals, or contracts with them to produce goods, it has a right and responsibility to require honest

and efficient contract fulfillment. It has no right to force on the private contractors the social or political ideology of reigning Washington officialdom. Yet, from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower and Nixon (through Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee); and since 1961, Kennedy and Johnson (through Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) have used government contracts as a club to promote their own political ends.

It is a big club. Federal government spending amounts to more than 20% of the Gross National Product of the United States.⁽⁴⁾

State and Local Action

In addition to federal efforts, at least 20 states (and many municipalities) have laws against racial discrimination in private employment, in public employment, in housing, in schools, and in the use of public facilities.⁽⁵⁾

Most state laws against racial discrimination go to extraordinary extremes. The California Fair Employment Practice Act, for example, makes it illegal for a private employer to ask a job applicant whether he is a citizen of the United States — or even to ask him how long he has been a resident in this country.

Since the California Fair Employment Practices Commission was created in 1959, over 425 cases against private employers have been handled. One typical case involved Lennie L. Andrews, a negro, employed as a coach cleaner in the Barstow, California, yards of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Andrews did not like the job of cleaning coaches. He asked for promotion to the job of carman. The railroad refused to promote him because he had no aptitude for the job he wanted. Shortly thereafter (in March, 1960), Andrews was found asleep during working hours in a coach he was supposed to be cleaning. He was fired. He complained to the California FEPC that he had been denied the promotion and had been fired because

he was a negro. The FEPC, ignoring the facts supplied by the railroad (facts strongly buttressed by the circumstances that the company has a large number of negro employees who have been promoted on merit and who have not been fired), ruled that the company had discriminated against Andrews. The FEPC ordered Santa Fe to reinstate Andrews in his old job, to give him 10 months' back pay, and to promote him at the first opportunity.⁽⁶⁾

Another typical California FEPC case involved Clarence B. Ramsey. In January, 1961, Ramsey, a negro, applied for a job as shipping clerk with the T. H. Wilson Company, a photographic supply firm in San Francisco. The company, considering him unqualified, refused to hire him. Ramsey complained to the FEPC — which ruled that refusal to hire Ramsey was an act of racial discrimination. In August, 1961, the FEPC ordered the company to give Ramsey \$2175.50 — which represented the amount of money Ramsey would have earned in wages from January to August, 1961, if he had been hired.⁽⁷⁾

These two California cases are typical of outrageous injustices and violations of individual rights which are commonplace, not only in California, but in all states which have "FEPC" laws.

Consequences

Existing civil rights programs (of federal, state, and local governments) already cover at least two-thirds of the total population in the United States, according to statements which President Kennedy made in his civil rights message of June 19, 1963. The ostensible purpose of the programs is to eliminate racial tensions by abolishing racial discrimination. Yet, racial tensions are infinitely worse now than before any of the programs were initiated. The odd distortions of "liberal" reason on the race question have had incredible consequences.

On September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower sent a Division of airborne troops to Little

Rock, because, he said, "disorderly mobs" in that city were "defying the law." No law was involved, however. The "disorderly mobs" consisted of about 200 housewives and workers, congregated on the lawn at Central High School, jeering, or standing in silent protest against a Supreme Court order that nine negro children should be enrolled in Central High (even though a more modern and commodious public high school was available to the children in their own neighborhood). President Eisenhower interrupted a vacation in Rhode Island and returned to Washington for a radio-television speech to the nation about the Little Rock affair which, because of his action, was emblazoned in banner headlines all over the world.

About midnight on September 23, 1957 (just a few hours before Eisenhower's military action against the "disorderly mobs" in Little Rock) some real mob violence erupted in Lone Star, Texas. Approximately 1000 strikers (United Steel Workers-CIO) jammed entrance gates at the Lone Star Steel Company, preventing employees who wanted to work from entering the plant. They threw rocks at cars and non-strikers, and shouted insults and obscenities at workers who approached the gates. It was an "illegal" strike — in the sense that the union had not authorized it, and management was not certain what it was all about. The company obtained a court injunction against mass picketing, but the strike continued anyway. Company cars were stoned, windows were broken. One company truckdriver said he was followed by two carloads of strikers who fired on him, puncturing a tire on his truck. The wife of one non-striker said the lives of her children were endangered. A sales representative said one hundred strikers mobbed his car, trying to turn it over.

In Little Rock, Arkansas — 200 housewives and workers milling around Central High School; in Lone Star, Texas, 1000 CIO strikers armed with rocks, clubs, and guns doing violence to the life, liberty, and property of innocent citizens!

President Eisenhower did nothing, said nothing, about the Lone Star, Texas, affair.

President Kennedy has displayed the same bias. Washington, D. C., has become a place where people are not safe on the streets at night, or even in church or in their own homes, unless carefully guarded. Last Thanksgiving Day, a small minority of white people in a predominantly negro crowd at a high school football game were savagely mauled by negro spectators, after the white football team had defeated the negro team. Police were powerless to protect the white minority, just as police in Washington are generally unable to give the minority white population adequate protection against negro hoodlums.⁽⁸⁾ The President could, with constitutional authority, use federal troops to protect the people of Washington against lawless violence, since the city is in a federal district; but the President has never done it.

In May, 1963, however, President Kennedy was quick to send federal troops to protect rioting negroes in Birmingham — where authorities had the situation well in hand and were impartially enforcing the law; where no federal law or federal court order had been violated or even threatened; where there was no constitutional authority for federal intervention.

It is safe to say that less damage to the persons and property of innocent people has occurred in all racial strife in the State of Alabama during the past ten years, than occurred in thirty minutes on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, at Washington, D. C.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, negro field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, was murdered in Jackson. The FBI investigated the crime as a federal case. FBI agents identified a suspect and arrested him under authority of federal civil rights laws, later turning him over to state authorities for prosecution on a murder charge.

On June 12, 1963, a white man was killed by a negro during a race riot in Lexington, North Carolina. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 12, 1963, two white men were injured by shotgun blasts fired into their private places of business, during a race riot at Cambridge, Maryland. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On the night of June 12, 1963, 6 negroes stabbed an 18-year-old white boy and raped his 15-year-old companion in Cleveland, Ohio. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 19, 1963, Medgar Evers, the slain NAACP leader (an ex-serviceman) was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with all the solemn ceremony customary at the burial of a national hero.

On June 19, 1963, three white soldiers were dragged out of their car in Washington, D. C., and beaten by a gang of negroes. One of the white soldiers — Edward Betcher — was killed. The negroes ran over his body with their car, as they were leaving the scene.⁽⁹⁾ The FBI did not enter this case; and the funeral of Betcher, a murdered white soldier, was not even reported in the press.

On June 19, 1963, a homemade bomb, thrown or placed by unknown assailants, damaged a negro church near Gillett, Arkansas. Newspaper accounts indicate that the FBI did enter this case.⁽¹⁰⁾

On the night of June 26, 1963, dynamite bombs blasted the homes of two white police officers in Minneapolis. Prior to the bombings, both white men had received numerous threatening telephone calls from negroes. Federal authorities did not enter this case.

On June 5, 1963, the Dallas Post Office announced the promotion of 3 negroes to supervisory positions. On the basis of merit, 53 white men ranked higher than the highest ranking negro on the promotion list.

On July 5, 1963, a *San Antonio Evening News* columnist quoted local federal officials as saying

they had been told to "fill vacancies with nothing but Negroes." The order was given verbally.⁽¹¹⁾ On July 6, various regional federal officials denied the San Antonio story, by saying that the San Antonio officials had "exaggerated what we've asked them to do."⁽¹²⁾

Concerning negroes in government service, United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) says:

"While the negroes comprise only 10 percent of the population . . . they already hold jobs, especially in government, far beyond this percentage. In Washington, in such agencies as the Post Office Department, General Services Administration, etc., employment for negroes runs as high as 40 to 50 percent."⁽¹³⁾

In sum: civil rights for negroes, in the eyes of politicians hungry for negro votes, means that harming a negro is a national disaster which requires federal action even when such action violates the Constitution; but negro violence against whites is a routine matter beneath the notice of federal authorities. Civil rights for negroes in federal employment means that they must be promoted above white men who outrank them on the basis of personal merit, and must be given preference as applicants for employment, even though they already hold a disproportionate share of all government jobs.⁽¹⁴⁾

Overt Demands For Preference

Agitators of the racial problem have long contended that they merely want to abolish discrimination *against* negroes — to eliminate racial consciousness so that negroes will be treated as individuals, without regard to their race. Now, however, these same agitators are frankly demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment *because of their race*.

In northern cities, taxpayers are burdened with the expense of transportation services to haul

negro children miles from their neighborhoods so that they can be enrolled in schools with white children.

On June 30, 1963, Martin Luther King (notorious negro agitator) demanded "discrimination in reverse." That is, he wants preferential treatment of negroes in the form of financial aid from the federal government to provide negroes special advantages in employment, education, housing, and so on.⁽¹⁵⁾ On July 1, 1963, Lincoln Lynch, an official of The Congress of Racial Equality, went one step further in demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment, not only by government but by private organizations.⁽¹⁶⁾

These negro agitators threaten the nation with violence if they do not get the preferential treatment they demand.

Negro leaders are now saying that the absence of white children from all-negro schools "means a shortage of ambitious, education-minded models for negro children to copy."⁽¹⁷⁾ This does coincide with the findings of scientific research.

Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, wrote a book, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (1958). Dr. Shuey reviewed all extensive psychological testing of negroes done in the United States during this century. Her conclusion is that, on the whole, negroes have lower IQ's than whites, regardless of environmental factors, and that there are definite intelligence differences between white and negro races.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former President of the American Psychological Association and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Columbia University, says in the introduction to Dr. Shuey's book:

"Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Impartial foreign observers have come to the

same conclusion. Reginald Worsthorne, an editor of the London *Sunday Telegraph*, says:

"To be brutally frank, the most serious and ineradicable obstacle to a genuine multi-racial society in the United States may be less the Southern white man's privileges than the Northern black man's inadequacies."⁽¹⁸⁾

Only God can evaluate the worth of human individuals or races. It is quite beyond the province of man to know whether any individual or race is "superior" to another. Only God knows whether negroes have contributed more or less than whites to fulfillment of God's plan for humanity. Only God knows whether "civilization," as we know it, is better or worse than the primitive society of negroes in the jungles of Africa.

In evaluating human accomplishments, the best we can do is to use standards known to us. All of us who are heirs of Western civilization (which includes negroes among us) use such words as "progress" and "accomplishment" in conformity with the standards of our civilization—even when we acknowledge that God's concept of "progress" and "accomplishment" may differ from ours.

In this context, certain things are obvious.

It is obvious that Western civilization was produced by whites. For primitive living under harsh physical conditions, the black man is obviously better adapted than whites; but for living in the white man's civilization, whites are obviously better adapted than negroes.

When left alone, the negro has never advanced beyond a primitive culture. When left alone after taking over an advanced white civilization (as in Haiti), the negro has retrograded rather than progressed.⁽¹⁹⁾ Nowhere else on earth has the negro made such substantial progress as in the United States, where he has received extraordinary assistance from whites.

In demanding enforced racial mixing so that negroes will benefit from association with whites, negro leaders inadvertently admit negro inferior-

ity, but to justify their demands for preferential treatment, they claim that negroes are now entitled to preference because they always before have been oppressed; they claim that negroes are backward in our civilization because they have never been given a chance.

This simply is not so.

Before negro agitation became a major issue in American politics, whites (in southern states, especially) voluntarily gave negroes preferential treatment of the kind that was most beneficial to negroes. The prevailing attitude in the South was that whites had a responsibility to help negroes. White employers would put up with laziness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility on the part of negro employees that they would not for a moment tolerate in whites. White families voluntarily assumed a responsibility for negroes that they would never assume for other whites. Whites would take financial risks to help a negro which they would not think of taking to help a white man with comparable resources and credit rating. This is why there are more independent, prosperous negro businesses in the southern part of the United States than in any other part of the world: white men, understanding the negro and feeling responsibility for him, gave him special help that was not available to anyone else.

It is true that for generations following the Civil War, great numbers of southern negroes were treated like children, because they behaved

like children. But, generally, since the end of the Civil War, the negro has been treated on the basis of individual merit. Those who have the ability to rise in our society have risen, many to great heights, where they enjoy all the advantages of wealth, fame, and public acclaim that whites with comparable accomplishments enjoy.

The arrogance of contemporary negro leaders; the wide-spread violence against whites and mass defiance of local laws by negroes who are supported, encouraged, and defended by Washington officials so greedy for power that they are willing to destroy the Constitution and abolish the most fundamental rights of all the people in order to get the votes of organized negroes in key northern cities; the preferential treatment of negroes in government employment, and the governmentally-enforced, preferential treatment of negro job applicants in private industry, in a time of unemployment — these are creating a general resentment of whites against negroes that did not exist before. The negro in America will soon realize that liberal politicians and agitators have led him into disaster. The whole nation will suffer.

What To Do

The most obvious thing that we ought to do

~~WHO IS DAN SMOOT?~~

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. *The Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. *The Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

about the race problem is to demand that the federal government quit meddling with it. Congress should reject President Kennedy's civil rights program entirely; and it should repeal all existing civil rights legislation in order to return to the ideal of equality-before-the-law for all persons in our nation.

If this could be done; and if all the federal government's unconstitutional programs of aiding and meddling in state and local affairs could be stopped, we would return to a free and voluntary society in which each community or state could handle its own race problem, if any, in its own way. This is a slow and long-range approach; but it is the only approach that offers any hope of solution for the most dangerous domestic problem in the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War.

Whites, outnumbering negroes by about 10 to 1, could vote out of office every politician who is ruining the country by bidding for negro votes with civil rights proposals. If whites continue submitting to the dictation of the radical leaders of a small minority, they will deserve what they get.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *American Negro Problems*, by John Pepper, Workers Library Publishers, New York City, 1928
- (2) "Perspective: Time for Statesmanship," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, March 15, 1948; "Perspective: Toward a Civil Rights Solution," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, November 22, 1948
- (3) For additional information on President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights proposals, see this *Report*, "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963.
- (4) *The Budget in Brief for 1964 Fiscal Year*, Bureau of the Budget, January 17, 1963, pp. 17-20
- (5) *The Book of the States, 1960-1961, Volume XIII*, The Council of State Governments, 1960, p. 458
- (6) "FEPC Orders Rail Worker's Reinstatement," *The Los Angeles Times*, March 1, 1961
- (7) AP dispatch from San Francisco, *The Los Angeles Times*, August 24, 1961
- (8) For a discussion of conditions in Washington, D.C., see this *Report*, "Washington: The Model City," June 24, 1963.
- (9) "Five Negroes Held In Soldier's Death," AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 20, 1963, Section 1, p. 3
- (10) UPI dispatch from Gillett, Arkansas, *The New York Times*, June 20, 1963, p. 19
- (11) "Hire Negroes Only, Reported U.S. Order," *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 6, 1963, p. 1
- (12) "Official Denies SS Units Told to Hire Only Negroes," by Carl Harris, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 21
- (13) "Washington Report," by U.S. Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas), June 22, 1963
- (14) "What New Turn In Negro Drive Means," *U.S. News & World Report*, June 17, 1963, pp. 40-7
- (15) "Dr. King Urges Negro 'G.I. Bill': Calls for 'Preferential' Plan to Meet Education Needs," *The New York Times*, July 1, 1963, p. 21
- (16) "CORE to Intensify Militancy On L.I.," by Ronald Mairoana, *The New York Times*, July 2, 1963, p. 14
- (17) "Should All Northern Schools Be Integrated?" *Time*, September 7, 1962 p. 33
- (18) "Black And White Reality — A British Observer's View," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *U.S. News & World Report*, July 1, 1963, pp. 62-3
- (19) For a discussion of Haiti, see this *Report*, "The American Tragedy," July 8, 1963, pp. 213-4.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what you can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report*? Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report*? Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government*, *The Hope Of The World*, *America's Promise*?

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Your letter of May 4th has been received, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind message concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. Your thoughtful comments and best wishes are deeply appreciated.

I am glad you have read my book, "Masters of Deceit," and in the event you are not already familiar with it, you may also desire to read my later book, "A Study of Communism." It sets forth the development and expansion of the communist conspiracy throughout the world, and perhaps a copy of it may be available to you in your local public library.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the Dan Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. Please do not infer from my inability to comment regarding it either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

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J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosures (5)

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American's Challenge 10-9-62,
One Nation's Response to Communism

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